

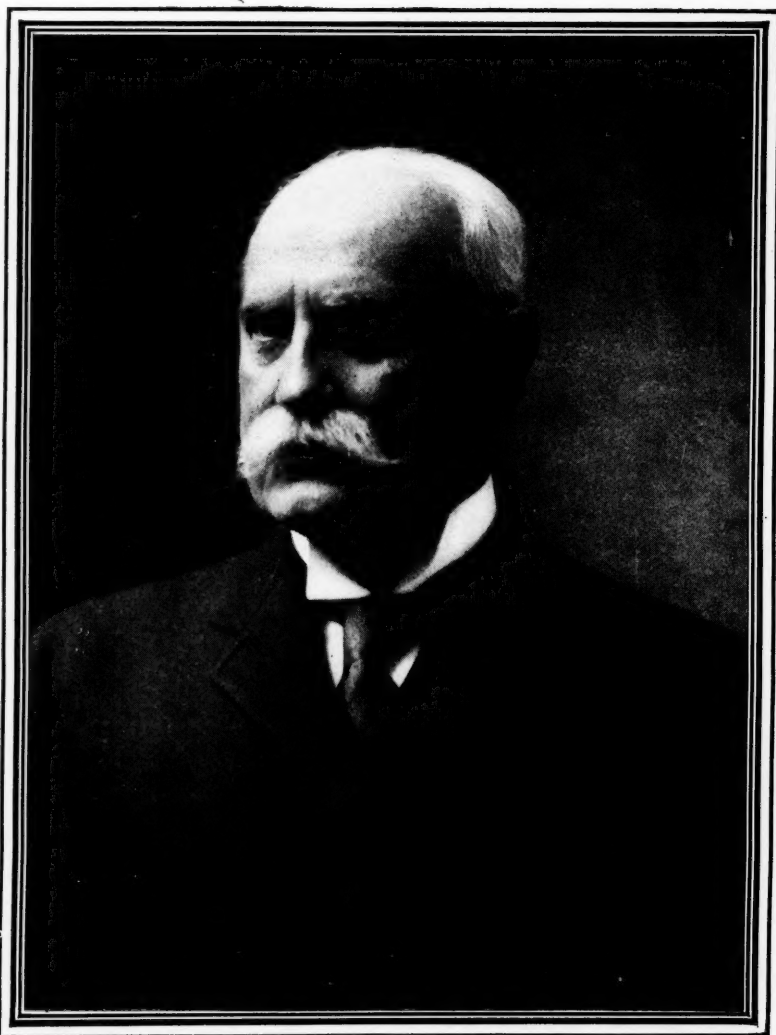
# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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HON. NELSON W. ALDRICH.

(Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who introduced a substitute for the Payne  
Tariff bill last month.)



# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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No. 5.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Tariff  
Revision  
Progressing.*

In the work of tariff revision, as it has thus far progressed at Washington, there is relatively more of human interest and less of political controversy than in any former shaping of a general tariff bill. The best-informed men at Washington were of opinion, by the middle of April, that it would be possible to secure an agreement of the two houses upon the points of difference between the Payne bill of the House of Representatives and the Aldrich bill of the Senate, in time for an adjournment by June 1. In March there were those who predicted that the colossal work of readjusting the many hundreds of duties upon different articles mentioned in the tariff schedules would hold the lawmakers at their task until August 1. But the situation cleared up rapidly when the Payne bill passed the House on April 9, and when it appeared that the Finance Committee of the Senate would be ready to report its substitute measure on April 12. The Democrats in the House, under the leadership of Mr. Champ Clark, had not seriously tried to prevent an early vote on the measure as a whole, and it seemed to be sufficiently clear that the Democrats in the Senate did not intend to take advantage of their privilege of unlimited debate to keep Congress at Washington far beyond the time fixed by the Republican leaders as a desirable date for completing the business of the extra session and adjourning for summer vacation.

*No Longer  
a Party  
Question.*

Undoubtedly the Democrats in Congress, as well as the Republicans, had heard most emphatically from their constituents to the effect that the business interests of the country desired a swift completion of the new tariff enactment, in order that uncertainties might be removed and that business might go forward

with the rebuilt tariff wall as a fixed fact. Furthermore, the tariff is not this year in reality a party question, and it is likely to be still less a matter of party politics in the years to come. General conditions of development throughout the country are fast becoming equalized. The great States of the Middle West have now vast manufacturing interests, whereas they were once chiefly agricultural. The South, with its great supplies of raw material, and its unequalled distribution of water power, is fast developing many kinds of industrial activity, besides the spinning and weaving of its own cotton. A great Democratic leader said the other day in private that Southern Democratic statesmen would cease to make free trade speeches just as soon as there was the slightest danger that the country would take them seriously!

*The South  
in the  
Tariff Bill.*

The fact is that the agricultural and industrial South is very well looked after in the tariff measure that is now approaching its final form. In compliance with party platforms and sectional and party traditions, to be sure, the Southern Democrats in Congress must seem to demand a generally lower tariff and a more rapid approximation toward the revenue principle as opposed to the protective theory. It is, nevertheless, true that these gentlemen are feeling quite complacent; and they are not going to antagonize the majority party at the present moment beyond the point required by a decent sort of consistency, and by a moderate amount of foresight as regards the Congressional elections of November, 1910. The sugar and rice of the Gulf States, as well as the oranges and lemons of Florida and the tobacco of other Southern States, are all handsomely protected in the pending measure, and so also are most of the other products, agricultural, mineral, and in-

dustrial, of all the region extending from Virginia to Texas. The two important articles most threatened were iron ore and common lumber. The prospect seems to be that iron ore, which was made free by the Payne bill, and which was made dutiable at a few cents per ton in the Aldrich bill, will carry a small duty in the completed measure. As for the common grades of manufactured lumber, which the agricultural States of the Northwest desire to have placed on the free list, in order to have access to the Canadian forests as against the present duty of \$2 per 1000 feet, it is now probable that in the finished measure there will be found a lumber duty of not less than \$1 per 1000 feet. New England, which desires to obtain coal from Eastern Canada without paying duty, may succeed in having that article kept upon the free list, although the South would prefer, for double reasons of advantage, to maintain the tariff upon an article which nature has so abundantly deposited in the lower Appalachian region. The South has plenty of coal

to ship by rail and water to points further North, and it also can use the coal at its doors to enable it to build up manufactures as against New England, where the cost of fuel is a serious handicap. A little study of the situation in concrete detail will show why Southern statesmen who have the habit of talking free trade in the abstract have become very partial toward protection in the concrete.

*Consumers  
versus  
Producers.*

This study will also show why there is so little partisan strain at Washington in the making of the present tariff, and why, as respects controverted points, the chief issue lies between producers and consumers as such, or between divergent interests, as, for example, the American producers of articles of wearing apparel and the New York importers of competing goods. As between such divergent interests, the once silent or unheard voice of the consumer begins to make itself listened to, with the probable result of compromises on a number of interesting items, such as women's gloves, hosiery, and so on. It is the hope of Mr. Taft,—whose attitude toward both Houses of Congress has been very courteous and highly constitutional,—that the completed bill ought to represent a decided average reduction in the rates of duty imposed upon protected articles in general. And he has naïvely remarked, apropos of certain reductions in the Payne bill and certain other reductions in the Aldrich bill, that a very good way to compromise would be to retain all the lowered rates that are to be found in both bills.



THE TYPICAL SOUTHERN CONGRESSMAN WHO WANTS  
A "TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY!"

"I stand for a tariff for revenue only! 'Where shall we get it?' Why, raise the tariff on sugar,—protect Louisiana, protect Alabama iron and steel, Virginia goobers, Kentucky tobacco, Florida pineapples, Georgia cotton, North Carolina lumber, West Virginia coal, and Texas oil!"

From the *Sun* (Baltimore).

*Special  
Interests at  
Washington.*

From the beginning of the session in the middle of March the hotels of Washington have been full of men representing a vast number of more or less specialized industries and interests likely to be affected in one way or another by changes in the tariff rates. Congress has done what it could within the time at its disposal to allow these gentlemen, most of whom are entirely reputable and well-meaning, and all of whom possess valuable information about one phase or another of American production or commerce, to have their facts presented and considered. But it would not be fair to assert that special interests are dictating the policy of Congress in revising the tariff, although at one point or another doubtless there are to be found particular rates and provisions that are advantageous to some monopolistic interest, without being



AMERICA EXPECTS EVERY WOMAN TO DO HER DUTY—WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN.  
From the *Daily Tribune* (Chicago).

beneficial to the country's business in the broad sense. It is hardly necessary to say that Congress does not intend to allow any private firm or corporation to have the tariff rates so fixed for its especial benefit as to enable it of its own accord to enhance prices unduly and to levy a monopoly tax upon American consumers. All such weak spots in the tariff ought to be exposed while the bill is pending, and to be remedied faithfully without regard to private demands.

*Paper and Pulp as an Instance.*

Thus one of the chief reasons for the effective demand on the part of American newspapers for free wood pulp and a greatly reduced tariff on white paper, lay in the clear demonstration to Congress and the country that the manufacture of pulp and print paper has become so concentrated that, with the aid of the tariff, a virtual monopoly was in the making. Now it so happens that the pulp used in making the paper upon which daily and weekly news journals are printed is prepared by processes chiefly mechanical; while the more carefully prepared pulp, which is the material from which the paper of magazines and books is made, is subjected to certain chemical processes. Thus it has been possible in the Payne bill to make one kind of pulp free of duty and to keep the other kind dutiable at about \$5 a ton. In like manner the finished white paper upon which newspapers are printed, which is now dutiable at \$6 a ton under the Dingley act, is reduced in the Payne bill to \$2 a ton, while the kind of paper used in this magazine remains in the

Payne bill dutiable at \$12 a ton. So wide a discrimination is not justifiable upon any fair statement of the facts. The objection to the proposed duties upon chemically prepared pulp and super-calendared paper, lies not so much in the duties themselves as in the probability that a virtual monopoly (as respects the fixing of prices to consumers) will almost inevitably result. The white paper might fairly enough be taxed at a duty of \$4 or even \$6 a ton; but all wood pulp for making paper, whether mechanical or chemical in the process of preparation, ought to be on the free list. Many of the paper-makers do not control their own supply of pulp, and the proposed tariff will put them at the mercy of interests which will compel them in the future, as in the recent past, to sell paper at a dictated price. We mention this situation as illustrating a number of others that have arisen in the making of this tariff, as well as in the making of the Dingley bill, the Wilson bill, the McKinley bill, and all other preceding tariff measures.

*Some Open Points.*

The Senate bill, as reported on April 12, did not contain the schedules on coal, paper, wood-pulp, and hides. Mr. Aldrich explained in his speech expounding the principles of the bill as a whole that the committee was not evading its duty as respects these commodities, but was waiting for further data. New England, for obvious reasons, wishes free hides for its great shoe and leather manufactures. The cattle interests of the West wish as large control as possible of the American



TAXING THE POOR, NOT THE RICH.  
From the *Evening Mail* (New York).

market for hides and leather, and wish to make Argentine and other foreign hides pay a considerable duty. There are phases of these tariff schedules that are very complicated and difficult, as is true of almost all other parts of a tariff bill. About nothing in the Payne bill was a greater outcry raised than the largely increased duties upon the cheaper kinds of women's and children's gloves. The Dingley bill of a dozen years ago greatly increased the rates upon gloves, with the result that the supply of leather gloves for men is now almost entirely of American manufacture. There has also been a great increase in the American manufacture of women's and children's gloves, but the importation is still large.

*Gloves and  
Stockings as  
an Issue.*

It is obvious that the making of gloves for a prosperous nation of 80,000,000 people is no small affair. It happens that American glove-making has become so specialized and concentrated as to be located almost entirely in the vicinity of Gloversville, N. Y., and the industry is in the hands of a very small number of manufacturers. The proposal to increase the present rates on women's and children's gloves came from those same interests, and if finally adopted, would greatly enlarge the business of the manufacturers of the Gloversville dis-

trict. Whether or not the complete transfer to this country of the business of making the gloves that our people wear would in the end cheapen the price to the consumer, is a question in dispute. The glove importers face the fact that they would have to increase very much the price per dozen pairs at which they could sell European gloves to the American trade. It is assumed that the American glove-makers would take advantage of the tariff to hold their prices near the importing level. Women's clubs and organizations have taken the view that the increased rates for gloves and hosiery in the Payne bill would enormously increase the cost of these articles to women and children throughout the land. The cartoonists, who are very quick to catch the real drift of sentiment, have evidently adopted the view of the women. As against this outcry, the stocking-knitting factories of Pennsylvania endeavored to make a counter-demonstration by sending thousands of their young women employees to parade the streets of Washington with banners demanding high duties against European competition.

*Plain Reasons  
for a Tariff  
Commission.*

We have for two or three years past at different times found opportunity in these pages to show reasons why some kind of tariff commission or bureau at Washington ought to be organized on a permanent basis to deal thoroughly and carefully with perplexing problems and disputed facts relating to various schedules and industries, and also to aid in the problems that arise in the administration of the tariff and its application to particular countries. In February, as our readers may remember, there was held at Indianapolis a large conference called by the National Manufacturers' Association, to organize a movement on behalf of the idea of a permanent tariff commission. The committee appointed at that time under the chairmanship of Mr. H. E. Miles, of Racine, Wis., has been working quietly but diligently at Washington, and its efforts have met with growing encouragement from week to week as the difficulties of devising a tariff under the present methods have been brought to light in hundreds of concrete instances. It would be a great mistake to undervalue the intelligence of the committees of the two Houses of Congress. Mr. Payne and others of the Ways and Means Committee have an extraordinary knowledge of tariff facts. The same thing may be said of Mr. Aldrich and some members of the Senate Committee. But there are

many issues involved in the framing of a tariff that require a more prolonged and thorough inquiry than it has been possible for either of these Congressional committees to bestow. The experiences of Germany, France, and other countries in tariff-making, as set forth in this REVIEW last month, show that it has been found useful abroad to entrust the complexities of tariff-making to experts working patiently as a commission. Of course, no one proposes, whether here or in Europe, to give any authority to the findings of a tariff commission, until thoroughly discussed by the proper law-making bodies and enacted into statutes.

**Maximum  
and  
Minimum.**

It is expected that the bill as finally passed will provide for maximum and minimum rates. That is to say, there will be a regular and standard tariff which will be designated as the maximum. At an average level of perhaps 15 or 20 per cent. lower will be the so-called minimum rates. Authority will probably be conferred upon the President to extend the advantages of the minimum rates to those countries that make a like concession in our favor. A permanent tariff commission, or a tariff bureau connected with one of the executive departments, could be of use to the President in the application of these maximum and minimum rates. It could also help in devising means to prevent the evils

of undervaluation, and in other respects to make tariff administration more efficient. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has been the foremost advocate in the Senate of some plan of tariff commission. The idea is further urged as likely to help in taking the tariff out of the game of politics.

**Mr.  
Aldrich's  
Presentation.**

Senator Aldrich's speech on Monday, April 19, in elucidation of the bill which he had reported from the Finance Committee, several days before, was devoted mainly to an argument as respects the relation of the bill to the public revenue. Not only did Mr. Aldrich wholly neglect to discuss his bill from the standpoint of its protectionist character, but he made the notable statement that in so far as the Republican members of the Finance Committee were concerned there would be no discussion of the bill upon the broader grounds, and no allusion whatever to the timeworn controversies between protectionists and free-traders.

**Where  
Are the  
Doctrinaires?**

Perhaps the most remarkable thing, to the mind of the student of our political history, about the tariff-making of this year 1909, is the total disappearance of the man whose free-trade creed was his religion and who was probably the most detached and sublimated type of doctrinaire the world has ever produced. On the other hand, there is to be noted almost as complete a disappearance of that mystical and fanatical protectionist whose metaphysics was as recondite and baffling as the syllogisms of the free-traders were obvious and infantile. The kind of literature once circulated with zeal by the New York Free-Trade Club is as extinct as the dodo. On the other hand, the writings of some of the masters of the *à priori* school of protectionist visionaries nurtured in Pennsylvania, belong properly with the dissertations of the medieval schoolmen. Neither of these outputs of writing and speaking had any sane bearing upon statesmanship, and very little upon economics. The one was an exercise in logic and the other an exercise in metaphysics. In former tariff periods, the real fight was not carried on by these doctrinaires and dervishes and fanatics. This real fight was a very concrete affair, and it was carried on by the so-called "interests." The wool men then as now knew what they were after, and so did the iron and steel men. Cotton wanted to get to the European markets as easily as pos-



THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS PAYNE (In the competition of Importer, Manufacturer, and Consumer).  
From the American (New York).



sible, and wanted to bring back commodities without paying duty. Louisiana wanted sugar protected, and cared for nothing else. Florida and California in due time became interested in looking after fruit. Men from Missouri arose and learned how to log-roll on behalf of lead and zinc,—and they are still at it. Messrs. Elkins and Scott knew what West Virginia wanted, and why; and Hale, of Maine, then as now, was first and longest at the trough. These practical people, who knew what they were after, never let their clear-minded selfishness come under the dimming cloud of doctrinaire illusions.

*Mr. Aldrich  
on Public  
Revenue.*

It is frequently said of Mr. Aldrich that he is no orator, and that he speaks in public very little. But Mr. Aldrich has the great advantage when he speaks of having something to say, and he has a clear and direct way of stating the case. Furthermore, he always speaks as one having authority, and with a certain quiet mastery of the situation. Thus his refusal to discuss the tariff bill as to its general character was impressive, and cleared the way for what he regarded as the thing needful for him to set forth. He believed the real question to be whether or not this bill, the object of which on its face is to provide an income for the Government, will meet that test. It will be remembered that the House bill, as passed, provided for a tax upon inheritances in order to make up for assumed lack of power in the duties levied at custom houses to provide enough revenue. As originally reported, also, the Payne bill placed a tax upon the importing of tea, and also, in effect, a tax upon coffee, through the device of a countervailing duty against the coffee of countries charging an export tax, this being aimed at Brazil. Since Brazil cannot for some years give up her tax levied upon the export of coffee, the effect of the Payne bill would have been to establish a corresponding import duty that would have taxed the poor man's breakfast table. These taxes on tea and coffee were abandoned by the Ways and Means Committee itself in the process of the House debate. And thus, when on April 9 the bill was passed and sent to the Senate, there was a good deal of doubt as to its ability to provide enough revenue. Senator Aldrich's bill, while also rejecting taxes on tea and coffee, goes further and omits the inheritance tax. Yet Senator Aldrich assures the country that his bill promises to afford ample revenue without resort

to new forms of taxation. He assumes that the Treasury will be reimbursed for its outlays upon the Panama Canal by its sale of bonds. When this is done, he finds that the Treasury will have practically \$100,000,000 of accumulated surplus over and above necessary reserves. He estimates the excess of expenditure over receipts for the fiscal year ending two months hence at a little short of \$70,000,000. For the following fiscal year, which would be the first under the new tariff, he predicts a deficit of \$45,000,000, and for the year following that, namely, the year ending with June, 1911, he estimates a surplus of \$30,000,000. Mr. Aldrich's speech contains a strong plea for a proper making-up of the United States budget. He proposes to go ahead with the existing internal revenue laws and the pending customs measure, and then to fit outgo to income.

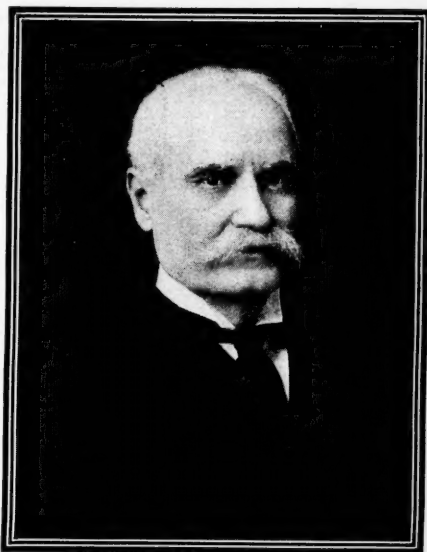
*A  
Notable  
Confession.*

It was a very bold thing for the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate to say that "the appropriations made last year could have been reduced at least \$50,000,000 without impairing the efficiency of the public service." It is not often that a great financial leader of the party in power has ever been known to arise in his place and make confession that he and his associates are practicing the grossest extravagance, and scattering the people's money to the winds. The last Democratic national platform made this kind of charge against the Republican party, but not half so strongly or so sweepingly as Mr. Aldrich himself makes it in the most conspicuous possible way as chief financial authority of the Senate and as the one man who could most easily have checked the very process which he describes. It seems to us that Mr. Aldrich has confessed too much, and that the waste has not been as deplorable as he suggests. Yet there has been great waste in directions other than those to which he has alluded, and he is to be highly praised for his frankness and courage in criticising the bad methods that have prevailed in distributing public income. When he speaks of the multiplication of needless bureaus, and the employment of officials beyond the public need, he has not put his finger upon the chief items of extravagance. There has, in fact, never been a time when the executive bureaus of the Government have been so free from the reproach of idleness and inefficiency as in the last eight years. Yet, of course, many of them could do their work with a smaller number of men, while

others need and deserve expansion. There has been great extravagance, on the other hand, through log-rolling methods, in the scattering of federal buildings throughout the country, in spending money upon needless river and harbor and navy-yard improvements, and in an over-rapid extension of the free rural delivery service.

*Aldrich's  
Mastery of  
Men.*

Mr. Aldrich expressed great confidence in the steady return of business prosperity and the corresponding enlargement of the national income through trade growth and population increase. Mr. Aldrich's position of leadership in the Senate has never been more generally acknowledged than in the present session, and it has never been so little criticized as a thing sinister or reprehensible. It rests chiefly upon a remarkable natural talent for managing things and for dealing with men through an understanding of human nature and of the motives that control individuals as well as groups. Mr. Aldrich is not an intellectual man in the sense that Mr. Root or Mr. Burton are men of intellect. But he is a consummate manager, and he has shown great tact and consideration, since the flood of recent criticism has been turned against the dominance of the Senate by the inner clique. In the rearrangement of the so-called "Steering Committee," he has amply recognized the ability of some of the younger and newer members. He has seen that distinguished new Senators, like Mr. Root, Mr. Burton, and Governor Cummins, are to be recognized for their attainments and influence. He has brought about a most important change in providing for a great committee upon expenditures in the executive departments, which is to co-ordinate all branches of expenditure and to map out the field in advance of the work of the particular appropriation committees. By conference with President Taft he has brought about a beneficial co-operation between the executive and the legislative branches of Government in this matter of adapting outgo to income. Thus the estimates of the executive departments, which have been prepared and sent to Congress separately heretofore,—and which have naturally asked for everything wished for, and have always suggested more than could be granted,—are now to be thoroughly digested by a cabinet committee, in order that the Executive group may act consistently as a unit in asking Congress to appropriate a



SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH, OF RHODE ISLAND.

specified sum total to be distributed for the particular objects set forth in estimates that are to be revised and scaled down before being sent to the lawmaking bodies. Great benefits ought to result at once from these improved budgetary methods.

As a matter of record in these pages, it is well to revert to the Payne bill and its passage in the House as a remarkable achievement in quick tariff revision. It will be remembered that the special session of Congress began on the 15th of March. The Ways and Means Committee had its bill practically ready. The debate was begun on March 22 by the Hon. Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the committee, who had introduced the bill on March 17. Under the mastery of Speaker Cannon and his Committee on Rules, the processes of debate and amendment were limited to a period of barely three weeks. The House debate cannot be called a notable one, yet the conditions were such that little would have been gained by prolonging discussion for another month. The debate was long enough to allow public opinion to reveal itself upon various details, and the Ways and Means Committee of its own volition brought in a number of amendments. It was made easier, also, to secure an early vote upon the measure as a whole by allowing separate votes to be

*How the  
Payne Bill  
Was Finished.*



taken upon several schedules. These separate votes showed the unwillingness of the House to grant any form of protection to the products of the Standard Oil Company. Tea and coffee, as we have already said, were made free by common consent. The attempt to secure free lumber failed by reason of the votes of 39 Southern Democrats who wished to have lumber protected. Under the leadership of Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, the proposed duty on barley was increased from fifteen to twenty-four cents a bushel, and on barley malt from twenty-five to forty cents. Party lines also disappeared in the separate vote taken on the question of free hides. The Payne bill as reported put hides on the free list, and the vote was upon a motion to levy a duty of 10 per cent. This motion was lost by a vote of 147 to 225. The vote refusing to allow protection to petroleum and its products was 325 to 46. But now the smaller oil producers exclaim that the blow meant for the Standard Oil Company has struck them instead, and they ask for high protection in the final bill. The instance is instructive.

*The Formal  
Democratic  
Position.*

In order to go upon record and to seem consistent with the Democratic platform, Mr. Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, just before the final vote, moved to send the bill back to committee with instructions to amend it in a number of specified ways. These amendments included the levying of an income tax, the removal of duties upon foreign articles competing with American trusts, the reduction of rates where duties are prohibitive, a stamp tax on stock exchange transactions, the free admission of leather and shoes, the permission to buy ships abroad and give them American registration, free import of cotton bagging and ties, further reduction of the duty on refined sugar while keeping the duty on raw sugar, and various other items. This motion was lost by almost a strict party vote of 162 to 218. The adoption of the Payne bill, on the evening of April 9, was by a vote of 217 to 161. One Tennessee Republican voted against the bill, and four Louisiana Democrats voted in favor of it. The Aldrich bill, as the Senate will pass it, will differ in a great many respects from the Payne bill, yet there is nothing to show that there is likely to be bitterness or extreme stubbornness when the conference committees meet to reconcile these differences and give shape to the bill as it will be finally passed.

*Mr. Taft  
at the  
Helm of State.*

Mr. Taft has not appeared before the country in antagonism to the leaders of Congress on tariff problems. In recent controversies regarding questions of internal organization and control of the two Houses, Mr. Taft very properly declined to be involved in any way whatsoever. The House must make and unmake its own rules, and must accept or reject the sway of its own chosen Speaker, as it may for its own reasons decide. In like manner the Senate must be the judge of its own methods, and must attach as much importance as it will to its traditions of senatorial courtesy and of deference to the "elder statesmen." Newspapers and constituents may rightly discuss these matters; but the President cannot wisely intervene. Mr. Taft takes Congress as he finds it, deals with it as best he can, and seeks no controversy. If he had his own way he would reduce the tariff more sweepingly than either the Payne committee or the Aldrich committee. He hopes the final bill may be better than the two alternative measures now before Congress. He believes in the inheritance tax, because he thinks it appropriate that Government should levy upon large fortunes at the moment of their transmission from one generation to the next. If he had not, when he wrote his message, fully recognized the extent to which the States had adopted the inheritance tax, he still thinks, nevertheless, that this source of revenue is properly available for the National Government. Although he did not so recommend in his message, it is understood that he would not be averse to a small tax upon the dividends of corporations. He thinks it important that these sources of national income should be regarded as available for the Government in case of future need of money.

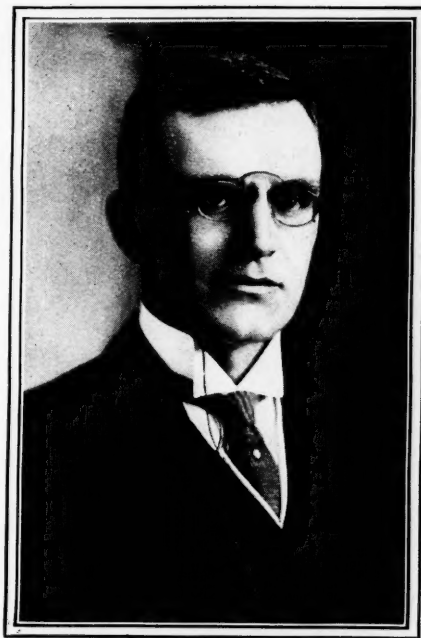
*Bothering  
With  
Appointments.*

He proposes, meanwhile, to give especial attention to the machinery for administering governmental finance, with a view to a more perfect efficiency. There has been some talk in the newspapers,—and very much more that has not been printed,—to the effect that Mr. Taft has "gone over to the reactionaries." It is true that Mr. Taft is co-operating with the leaders in both Houses, to the end of getting as good a tariff bill as possible passed with the least possible delay. It is also true that he is co-operating with Mr. Aldrich to the end of perfecting budgetary methods and financial machinery. Every President in the

first two or three months of his incumbency has to give an undue amount of time to questions of appointment, and is bothered beyond his patience and his strength by the claims of reward-seekers and the clamor of place-hunters. Everybody should be especially considerate of a new President in the opening weeks of his term. Mr. Taft has the recent chairman of the National Republican Committee in his cabinet, to help straighten out political tangles; and except for odds and ends of minor jobs in the State of Ohio, the new administration does not seem to have many embarrassing promises to redeem at the public expense. A few of Mr. Taft's appointments are not as good as he ought to have made. But most of the selections thus far announced are of a high order of excellence. We shall defer much comment upon the cabinet until it has begun to make its real record. But it may fairly be said that it now seems to be strong in its general unity of purpose, as well as in its individual capacities. It is further to be said that Mr. Taft has been making some admirable appointments of assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus and special services. We mention in another paragraph some of his diplomatic appointments, but will reserve comment upon his treatment of the diplomatic service as a whole until he has completed the changes he proposes to make.

*Good Judges  
Are  
Expected.*

Along one line of appointment, the country has a right to expect great things from Mr. Taft, and will be justified in sharply criticising any sacrifice of ideals. We refer to the selection of federal judges. As our industrial and social life is now developing in this country, so much depends upon the high character and entire fitness of the judges that there can be no excuse for selections made from the standpoint of party politics, or for any merely personal, or local, or temporary considerations. Mr. Taft was himself a model federal judge. He will not serve the interests of the Republican party in the South, or anywhere else, by considering judgeships as party places. Since he was broad-minded enough to put a Tennessee Democrat like Judge Dickinson into his cabinet as Secretary of War, let us hope that he will not for a moment hesitate to put Southern Democratic lawyers of equally high character upon the federal bench whenever in his own judgment they are the best men to be had. When Republicans, whether in North Carolina or



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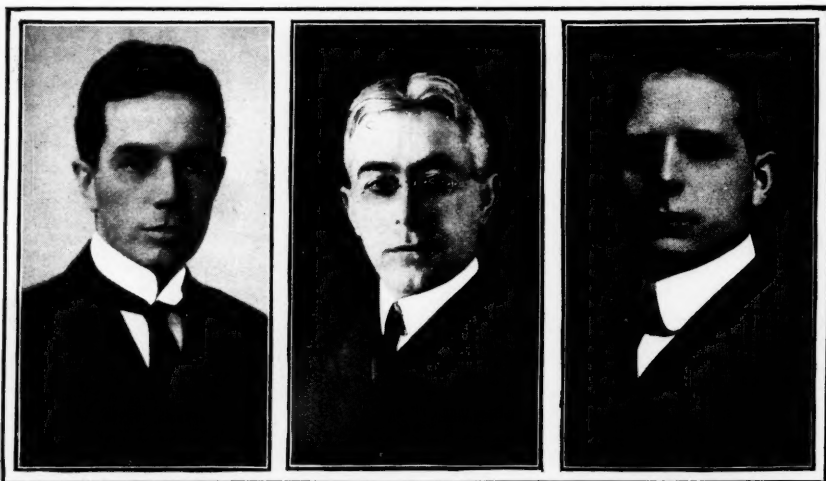
HON. HUNTINGTON WILSON.

(The accomplished new First Assistant Secretary of State.)

elsewhere, have personal and property rights at issue before the courts, they wish their causes to go before good judges, and do not care in the least how the man on the bench may vote in a political election.

*Is Taft  
Becoming "Re-  
actionary"?*

Mr. Taft has entered upon his administration with wisdom and prudence, as every one had reason to expect. His character and methods as a public man are too well known for any sharp surprises. He is a good-natured man who loves peace, but he has a strong will. He outlined in his inaugural message the principles upon which he intended to proceed, the policies he favored, and the methods he wished to employ in the furtherance of those policies. By the time the present Congress completes its first regular session, which will probably be in June of next year, it will be possible to make a tentative comparison of Mr. Taft's Presidential record with the prospectus contained in his inaugural. If the country does not just now hear of fresh investigations and of newly-begun prosecutions of trusts and corporations, it



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Charles D. Norton  
(Treasury).

Ormsby McHarg  
(Commerce and Labor).

Charles D. Hilles  
(Treasury).

THREE OF THE ASSISTANT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS RECENTLY APPOINTED AT WASHINGTON.

does not in the least follow that the new administration is recreant to oaths of office or negligent in any sense. The Department of Justice, with Mr. Wickersham as Attorney-General; Mr. Bowers, of Chicago, as Solicitor-General; Mr. Wade Ellis as assistant to the Attorney-General, and other excellent lawyers, will not come short of reasonable public expectations. Mr. Knox, now the ranking member of the cabinet, was the Attorney-General who made the greatest record for actual enforcement of existing laws regulating interstate commerce. Mr. Taft himself, as a long-time member of the cabinet, was in almost daily consultation about these matters. It is above all things necessary that there should be some changes in the Sherman anti-trust law and in the laws for the regulation of railroads. It is also desirable that there should be changes in the executive machinery, in order that the Department of Justice, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce, should all do their work better through a rearrangement of their functions. Mr. Taft has promised the country that he will be prepared to recommend these needed changes in the laws, and in the machinery for law-enforcement, when Congress meets next December. The time is ripe for these changes, and Mr. Taft and his cabinet of able lawyers are especially fitted to tell us all what

ought to be done. This kind of work grows of necessity out of the equally important work done by the preceding administration. The country knows that Mr. Taft is capable of great things, and expects from him solutions that are at once sound and progressive. Mr. Taft is not by nature an agitator, but he is still farther from being a reactionary. In his way of thinking he is a progressive to the point of boldness, because he has seen the world and has had broad experience.

*Government  
Must  
Control.*

Nothing could be farther from the truth than the supposition that the American people are disposed to give up the program of full and high Government control over railroads and great corporations. A distinguished railroad magnate was recently quoted as saying that Congress should give its attention to regulating the Government instead of the railroads. It is the business of Congress to do both. The best answer to this alleged remark of Mr. Harriman's is contained in the report of an informal speech made by Senator Newlands at a recent dinner in New York of the Rocky Mountain Club. Mr. Newlands said:

The people are determined, and the movement already inaugurated will not lag. We will not have in the future the turbulence and the outcry connected with progressive movements when they are in their initial and perhaps revolutionary stage; but there is no occasion for a reac-

tionary sentiment, and the movement for reform will be resistless and triumphant.

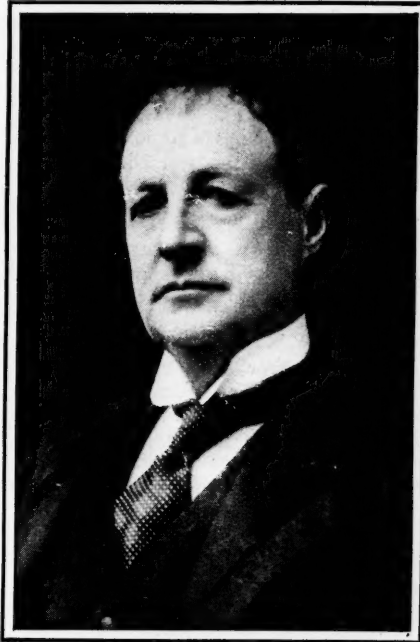
Senator Newlands reminds the railway managers that they are "public servants, charged with public functions, and subject to public control; and it is the highest duty of the legislative power, both national and State, to create tribunals for their supervision and regulation." The Senator advocates conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to stay any increase of rates; believes the valuation of railroads a needful factor in determining rates, and demands approval by public authority of future stock and bond issues.

*How Railroads  
Might Be  
Built.*

In answer to the threat that railroad companies will not enter on new construction under such conditions, Mr. Newlands declares that the American people can do it for themselves. He holds that the engineering and constructive tasks involved in the great reclamation work of the Government and in the Panama Canal are more difficult than railroad building, and that the Government can more readily command money and quite as easily command the talent of constructing engineers as can the railroad companies. He adds this interesting remark: "Experience has demonstrated that the *esprit du corps* and integrity of the scientific bureaus of the Government engaged in construction is of the highest character." He does not advocate the public operation of railroads, but holds that it would be easy for the Government to build them as needed and lease them to operating companies. Senator Newlands does not, of course, expect that the railway companies will be so blind that they cannot see the handwriting on the wall. The American people are no more reactionary than is Senator Newlands, and the Taft administration is not likely to be any more reactionary than the American people.

*Resolving  
Naval  
Tangles.*

Among the practical problems of administration, those at the Navy Department just now require especial tact and foresight. Mr. Meyer's handling of the Post-Office Department evinced a peculiar talent for driving straight at the center of a situation, so that the essential things were always kept in mind. He is evidently taking to the naval department those methods and qualities that will help to smooth out tangles and promote efficiency. Since Congress has ordered the marines to



SENATOR NEWLANDS, OF NEVADA.

go to sea, the new Secretary of the Navy cheerfully complies; doubtless hoping, however, that Congress in future will have good sense enough to leave a question like that to the judgment of the President and the Navy Department. Quite apart from the possible future reorganization of the bureaus of the department, Mr. Meyer believes in utilizing in full all the talent that is to be found in all the bureaus, bringing the experts together in groups for discussion from time to time, in order that all may better understand what each is doing, and in order that every responsible official may the better grasp the naval situation in its entirety as well as in its factors.

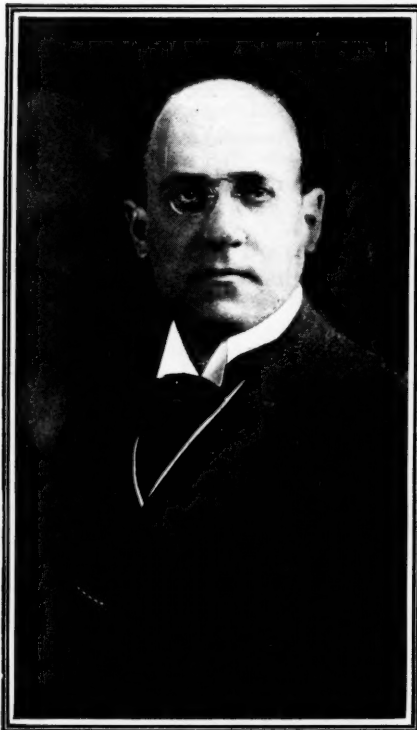
*The Best  
Way to  
Learn.*

Each department chief in like manner is quietly assimilating knowledge of the affairs of his own portfolio. The Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson, has gone to Panama, in order if possible to match Mr. Taft's personal knowledge of that part of the War Department's work. Mr. Nagel, the new Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has been personally studying the conditions of immigration at Ellis Island in New York Harbor. Mr.

Wickersham's legal and departmental activities have been incessant. Secretary Wilson keeps in personal contact with the practical field of agriculture. With our expanded interests in both hemispheres, the State Department has always its full quota of work to be done, and there has been no interregnum, so far as this work is concerned.

Mr. Knox  
and  
Latin America.

Among the many excellent things accomplished by Mr. Root as Secretary of State, nothing perhaps will in the long run count for so much as what he did to improve relationships between the United States and the Latin-American republics. One of the principal agencies through which his policy expressed itself was the Bureau of American Republics, with Mr. John Barrett at its head. Mr. Barrett last month gave a great dinner in honor of Mr. Knox as the new chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American Bureau, and also in honor of the representatives at Washington of all the republics participating in that co-operative undertaking.



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HON. JOHN BARRETT.  
(Director Bureau of American Republics.)

Twenty-one republics were present by their ambassadors and ministers and other members of their legations, and a large number of public men at Washington, including the Vice-President, Speaker Cannon, and Senator Root were among the guests. The chief importance of the occasion, apart from the international good-will which it fostered, lay in the splendid speech made by Mr. Knox, in which he placed himself and the administration upon record as fully continuing the Western Hemisphere policies of Mr. Root's period. The following sentences show the quality of Mr. Knox's sentiments and the felicity of his diction:

This bureau represents the aspirations of approximately one hundred and three score millions of American people to establish and maintain between themselves and their respective governments profitable intercourse, more cordial friendship, and an unbreakable peace.

The growth of a strong Pan-American public opinion, reflecting our common ideals and aspirations, frowning upon those who for selfish ends work against those ideals and aspirations, disdaining the suspicion of ulterior motives, and speaking in a clear voice words of sincerity, benevolence, and mutual confidence, and with that assurance which is based upon a clear conscience, will be the greatest factor in bringing about the general good of all America.

As the bond of cohesion between the American republics grows stronger the disturbing forces of disorder and selfish ambitions infesting any one of them grow weaker. The splendid advance of many of the American republics under just and stable governments has been an inspiration and example to all.

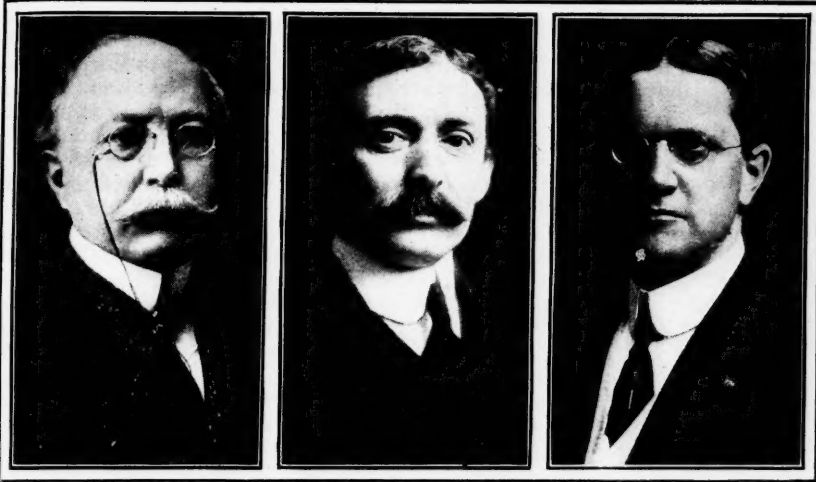
Pan-  
American  
Harmony.

Near Mr. Knox, as he uttered these friendly words, were the tables at which sat the representatives of such hopefully developing republics as Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. The chief response on behalf of Latin America was made by the eminent Brazilian Ambassador, Joaquim Nabuco, whose brief speech was in excellent spirit, as the following quotation shows:

We are glad to see in the hands of Secretary Knox the same ensign we saw in the hands of Secretary Root,—the ensign of Henry Clay. It is, indeed, impossible to add anything to the spirit in which, in his speech on the emancipation of South America, Clay, already in 1818, spoke of an American feeling and an American policy, in the wider sense of the word American, and made this prophecy about the new American nations: "They will obey the laws of the system of the New World, of which they will compose a part, in contradistinction to that of Europe."

As America is only the new Europe, when in course of time that American policy will reach its full growth, any political contradistinction between Europe and America will be effaced





Mr. Henry Clay Ide.

Mr. Charles H. Sherrill.

Mr. George H. Moses.

THREE NEWLY APPOINTED MEMBERS OF OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

and our different races, divided by the ocean, will unite all their branches in universal peace, freedom, and equality.

Vice-President Sherman, Speaker Cannon, Senator Root, and the Hon. Champ Clark spoke in the highest terms of cordiality regarding the growing intimacy between North and South America, as did two or three other representatives of the Latinic republics, and sincere tributes were paid to the great zeal and efficiency with which Mr. Barrett has developed the work of the Bureau. We have few men in public life who have shown greater energy or more single-hearted patriotism than Mr. Barrett has shown in every public task assigned since many years ago he first went as Minister to Siam. Among our trained diplomats and administrators, few have had his wide experience, and he has still the advantage of being a young man.

*Changes in the Diplomatic Service.* The interest which is always aroused, upon the inauguration of a new President, in the probable changes in our diplomatic service abroad has for some weeks centered around the choice of a successor to the Honorable Whitelaw Reid, our Ambassador to the Court of St. James. A great deal of newspaper discussion during the month of March and in early April presented what was regarded as the special claim of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard Univer-

sity, to succeed Mr. Reid. Dr. Eliot is a gentleman of such eminence and personality that he would worthily represent us at any foreign court. In a public speech at Washington, late in March, Senator Root, evidently representing President Taft on this occasion, made remarks which shadowed an actual offer of the Embassy to Dr. Eliot. It was afterward reported that Dr. Eliot had definitely declined, but this was a mistake. Several appointments have been made to foreign posts during the past few weeks. Mr. John G. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, who has for the past three years been our Ambassador at Constantinople, has been transferred to Rome. It was announced last month that Judge Mayer Sulzberger, of Pennsylvania, had been offered the Embassy to Turkey to succeed Mr. Leishman, but had declined. Mr. Richard C. Kerens, a well-known Republican politician of Missouri, becomes our Ambassador to Austria-Hungary. Mr. Henry Clay Ide, of Vermont, who was formerly Commissioner-General of the Philippines, has been appointed Minister to Spain. Some new men will represent us at the capitals of Latin America. Mr. Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, goes to Argentina; Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, of Iowa, to Chile, and Mr. Harvey W. Scott, the distinguished editor and proprietor of the Portland *Oregonian*, has been chosen to succeed Mr. David Thompson as our Ambassadorial representative in

the City of Mexico. Our new Minister to Greece and Montenegro is Mr. George H. Moses, of New Hampshire. It was announced also last month that Mr. Charles H. Fulton, ex-United States Senator from Oregon, had been invited to succeed Mr. William W. Rockhill at Peking, that Mr. Charles Page Bryan would be transferred from Lisbon to Brussels, and that Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, now Consul-General at Dresden, would be appointed to succeed Mr. Bryan at the Portuguese capital. Late in April, Mr. H. Perceval Dodge, of Massachusetts, Minister to Salvador, was transferred to Morocco.

*The New  
Foreign Rep-  
resentatives.*

There have also been some important changes in the representation of foreign governments at Washington. Perhaps the most distinguished and able diplomat in Mexico's foreign service succeeds Señor Enrique Creel at Washington. Señor Creel has represented Mexico for the past two years with singular ability and satisfaction to both countries; Señor de la Barra, it is confidently expected, will maintain the high traditions of the Mexican Embassy. General Carlos Garcia Velez, one of the best trained and most charming of Cuban diplomats, comes to Washington to represent his government as successor to the highly popular and efficient Dr. Gonzalo Quesada. Former relations are resumed with Venezuela upon the appointment of Señor Pedro Ezequiel Rojas, who last month arrived at Washington. The highly efficient and popular Belgian Minister also, Baron Moncheur, was succeeded in March by the Count de Buisseret.

*In  
Convention  
Assembled.*

The summer migrations of the well-to-do American and his family grow yearly more extended. In the early '90s, when this magazine began to chronicle the meetings of scientific, educational, and professional bodies, religious conventions, and other gatherings of the spring and summer months, the meeting places were usually well within a thousand miles of the country's center of population. A convention at Denver or on the Pacific Coast was rare in those days. The delegates had not grown accustomed to transcontinental journeys. The increasing ease and speed of railroad travel have brought about a shifting to the westward of America's convention center. Moreover, the increasing tendency to cross the Atlantic in summer has

made possible the holding of well-attended gatherings of Americans in Europe. Thus, in the coming midsummer the World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association at Barmen-Elberfeld in Germany, the American representation will probably vie with England's in numbers. As a matter of interest to both the traveler and the stay-at-home, we invite attention to the tabulated list of conventions, celebrations, and expositions for the current year, which appears on pages 548 and 549. Considerable correspondence was required to obtain the information set forth in this table, and we consider the result well worth the trouble it cost. It gives a conspectus, as it were, of the topics that will engage the collective attention of certain serious-minded and influential groups in our population. (Beyond doubt the best-attended meeting in the list will be that of the National Education Association at Denver in July.) Furthermore, it reminds the globe-trotter that a half-dozen international expositions will open their gates this year, not the least of which will be the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific fair at Seattle.

*Coming  
International  
Expositions.*

There will be much to interest and profit Americans from every section of our broad land at the Seattle fair, which will be open from June 1 to October 16. The primary purpose of this exhibition is, of course, to exploit in the United States and Dominion of Canada the resources of the Alaska and Yukon Territories, and to illustrate graphically to the public the vast importance of the trade of the Pacific Ocean and the countries bordering on it. It will, in addition, demonstrate the marvelous progress of our own Pacific Coast, and the States of the coast, as well as the United States Government, are preparing to participate on a large scale. In an early issue of this REVIEW we purpose publishing an article setting forth the main features and the scope of this highly important international fair. Besides the Ecuador Exhibition in Quito, to which we have given more extended mention in another paragraph, the present summer will see an international exhibition of Railways and Land Transport at Buenos Aires in Argentina. This South American Republic will next year hold a highly important international fair to celebrate the centenary of its existence as a nation. In all these gatherings of international significance, Americans are coming to have a real and profitable interest.

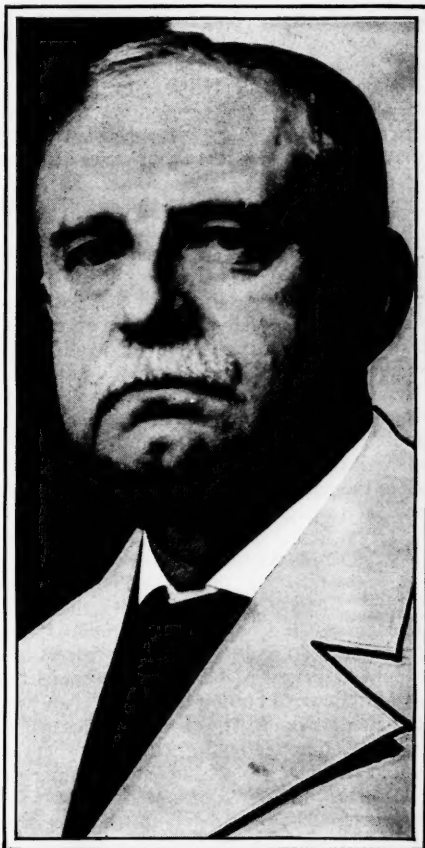


*The  
New York  
Legislature.*

This year's session of the New York Legislature was notable for the things it did not do, and for little else. Within recent years much important legislation has been enacted at Albany, and the whole country had come to look in that direction every winter for progressive, if not radical, measures. This year the program outlined by Governor Hughes at the beginning of the session included primary and ballot reform, the extension of the powers of the Public Service Commission to embrace the telephone and telegraph services, the revision of the New York City charter, and the improvement of the transit situation in New York. The Legislature passed no bills on these subjects, nor on any other subject of general interest. All its enactments were of purely local character. It is not to be supposed for a moment that laws which are demanded by large and important groups of the State's population will be long postponed. The amendment of the Public Service Commission law is only a question of time. So, too, the passage of the new city charter for the metropolis, and other legislation affecting half the population of the State will not be very long delayed. As to the question of direct nominations, whether the particular measure advocated by Governor Hughes will ever meet with the favor of the lawmakers or not, there can be no doubt that some reform in this direction will be demanded of another Legislature if the Governor does not deem it advisable to call back the present one in extra session.

*Wheat  
at Famine  
Prices.*

In the middle of April the price of wheat rose, after some weeks of spectacular advances, to war and famine figures. Millers actually in the Kansas wheat belt were forced to pay \$1.50 per bushel. The Liverpool market recorded the highest price in thirty years. The Chicago price of \$1.29 $\frac{3}{4}$  for wheat to be delivered in May has been exceeded only five times since the period of our depreciated currency. The exciting cause of the rocket advance was the speculation for the rise by Mr. James A. Patten, of Chicago, and his followers. Back of the manipulation by these daring speculators was a short crop in the Argentine Republic due to December frosts, which reduced the amount of wheat that could be exported to feed Europe, the large needs of Europe itself, her short acreage and, probably, the small supply of wheat on hand in the world, left over from last



MR. JAMES A. PATTEN, OF CHICAGO.

year's harvest, though there are conflicting theories on this last point. Getting a sense of this coming situation last fall, Mr. Patten bought during last winter and this spring some 20,000,000 bushels of wheat to be delivered in May, paying, probably, not much more than \$1 per bushel. At the same time opposing speculators, who had not a correct sense of the situation, were selling "short" wheat for May delivery, as the price successively rose to figures which seemed to them more and more unjustified. When the short sellers became frightened at the apparent correctness of Mr. Patten's theories, and attempted hastily to buy in enough wheat to carry out their sales, the pyrotechnics of April resulted the more rapidly because of the farmers' unwillingness to sell until the top of the rising prices was reached.

*The  
Price of  
Bread.*

With the price of wheat increased one-third, flour prices, of course, are immediately advanced. The bakers who supply bread to the millions of people in the great cities say that the new prices of flour, \$7 to \$7.20 per barrel for the best grades, are just about twice as much as they had to pay six years ago. Lard has also doubled in price in the same period, and milk has increased in price about one-third. Some bakers have been driven to failure by the impossibility of adjusting the price of their product to the increased cost with sufficient dispatch. All will have to curtail the size and weight of the loaf of bread or increase the price of the loaf, or do both. In New York City the bakers now sell a loaf averaging fourteen ounces for five cents. Unless the price of flour should move down it seems certain that two ounces will be taken from the present weight, or that the loaf will sell for seven cents instead of five.

*Protests  
Against Wheat  
Gambling.*

A number of commercial bodies besides the bakers' associations have been writing to their representatives in Congress condemning speculation in grain and asking that a federal law should be passed prohibiting such operations as Mr. Patten's bulling of wheat "futures." Representative Scott, of Kansas, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has introduced a bill prohibiting any dealing in "futures" in grain, cotton, or other farm products. Mr. Scott hopes to reach the situation through the Interstate Commerce section of the Constitution, and announces his intention of pushing the bill vigorously at the session of Congress beginning next December. If Mr. Patten is right in his assumption that the supply of wheat is inadequate to meet the world's demand, it is obvious that federal prohibition of speculation would have no final effect on the size and price of the people's loaf of bread. And if Mr. Patten is wrong, the history of attempts to "corner" wheat markets suggests that he and his fellow speculators will certainly be overwhelmed by a flood of wheat coming from the farmers' stores to break the price which has been momentarily held at an artificially high level.

*A Bad Year  
For the  
Steamships.*

The year 1908 was a lean and hungry time for the transatlantic carriers. The number of passengers coming to America was 635,000, against 1,683,000 in 1907. The number

leaving America was 859,000, which was 89,000 more than the year before. That the outgoing tide should rise slightly higher while there was such a tremendous falling off of incoming travel, was due, of course, to the large emigration of foreign-born working people, who always flock back to the "old country" before and during a period of industrial depression. The earnings of the great Atlantic steamship companies bear eloquent witness to the effects of the slump in travel. The largest American company, the International Mercantile Marine, has never paid any dividend on either its preferred or common stocks; it shows for 1908 a sudden halt in its recent progress toward a surplus applicable for dividends. The German companies, the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd, have both passed their dividends, and finally the fourth system of great ships, England's proud Cunard company, has announced that there would this year be no return to its stockholders. But a movement has already set in toward better traffic. The last few weeks have shown unusually large arrivals of immigrants at New York, 10,000 coming in a single day, March 27, on seven ships. In these swarms of prospective Americans the Italians are still predominating, with Hungarians second in number, and Scandinavians third. Italy is now furnishing 29 per cent. of all the immigrants and Austria-Hungary 24 per cent. If no sudden drop comes in the stream of immigrants, the year 1908 will make a new record in the history of the country.

*Our  
Colonial  
Task.*

Ten years ago the American people were without experience in colonial administration. To-day, if not past masters of the art, they have at least served an apprenticeship. Thus far the material rewards for that form of service have not measured up to the outlay. The world was quite ready to believe in 1898 that America cared for dependencies only to exploit them. As a matter of history we have saved those dependencies from exploitation by others, but our own coffers have not gained by the transaction. Some things have been done, however, in those distant islands of which neither this nor any succeeding generations of Americans will ever be ashamed. The danger is that we in this busy home land, absorbed in our own enterprises, shall lose sight of the work that able and conscientious officials of our Government are doing across the seas to better

conditions of living and stimulate intellectual and moral progress among peoples who before the firing of Dewey's and Sampson's guns were races alien to our own in every sense. We sometimes forget that this huge task of colonial administration has claimed and is receiving month by month and year by year the zealous and patriotic service of a host of young Americans, many of whom are graduates of our leading universities and colleges,—a corps of civil servants of which any nation might be proud.

*Helping  
the Brown  
Man On.*

Reviewing the first decade of the American occupation of the Philippines (and not glossing over its mistakes and its failures), we may well ask whether in all history there is an instance of one people doing so much for another people in so brief a time and doing it on the whole so efficiently, so wisely, and with so statesmanlike a view of the future. The work of these Philippine administrators has been anything but spectacular. It does not seem to have appealed very strongly to the imaginations even of our own people. The globe-circling cruise of our battleship fleet impressed the world far more powerfully than anything that we have done in the Philippines since Dewey sailed into Manila Bay; but the results of the past ten years of Philippine upbuilding will endure long after those great white ships shall have been replaced by the *Dreadnoughts* of the future. For America is not only bearing the white man's burden in the Philippines; she is training the brown man to bear his own burden, and this is a work the like of which even imperial Britain has never yet accomplished completely in any part of her vast domains.

*Philippine  
Schools.*

Americans who would realize what America means in these modern days to millions of the once-remote Malay race should read with especial care the reports of the Department of Public Instruction at Manila. To have trained within ten years an army of 6000 Filipino teachers, competent to give instruction in the English language among a people to whom that tongue, prior to the American occupation, was as strange as was Tagalog to the population of Chicago, is in itself an achievement without a parallel; but the ability to administer with efficiency an up-to-date school system providing instruction from kindergarten to high school for half a million Filipino children, under such conditions as

have prevailed in the Archipelago since the work was undertaken, must command the admiration of educationists everywhere. Instruction is not confined to the "three R's"; there are well-equipped schools of manual training, domestic science, agriculture, and even fisheries. The whole system is administered by Dr. David P. Barrows, a graduate of the University of California and a discerning student of social and ethnological conditions in the islands for almost the entire period of the American occupation. Associated with him are about 700 American teachers, most of whom serve in a supervisory capacity. Nearly 200 of these American teachers are women. In short, this is a model school system of the American type, adapted to the conditions and exigencies of Malayan life.

*Porto  
Rican  
Demands.*

Among the Porto Ricans dissatisfaction with the insular government has been expressed from time to time ever since the United States took up the task of administration. Last month attention at Washington was directed to the tangle in the affairs of the island caused by the legislative deadlock and the failure of the House of Delegates to pass the necessary appropriation bills. Representatives of the House of Delegates came to Washington to ask for a change in the form of government. The change desired would have the practical effect of depriving the insular officials, appointed at Washington, of any control of expenditures. It should be borne in mind that all the moneys raised in Porto Rico by taxation are expended in the island. The question is, whether representatives of the United States shall or shall not supervise the expenditure of funds collected by their authority, leaving the management of all local finance in the hands of the Porto Ricans themselves, as now. It has been pointed out repeatedly that Porto Rico has precisely as much autonomy in the matter of finance as any State of the American Union has. Federal taxation and expenditure, here as in Porto Rico, are in the hands of the federal Government. If the demands of the House of Delegates should be conceded, the Porto Ricans would enjoy a measure of exclusive fiscal power such as the citizens of New York and Massachusetts have not possessed since the formation of the Union in 1789. Meanwhile, it is a fact not to be gainsaid or ignored that Porto Rico under American administration has made remarkable progress.

Mr. Roosevelt  
En Route  
to Africa.

When the Cæsar of modern democracy goes a-hunting, the whole world pauses to see the cortege pass by. In these words a brilliant French journalist begins an account in *Figaro* (Paris) of ex-President Roosevelt's brief stops in Europe on his way to Africa. The interest in his progress fully justifies the comparison of the French writer. Mr. Roosevelt and his party left New York on the steamer *Hamburg* on March 23 and arrived at Gibraltar, the first stopping point, on April 2. A brief visit to Naples and Messina, during which Colonel Roosevelt met King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena and surveyed the scene of the earthquake, and the itinerary was resumed in the steamer *Admiral*, of the German East African line. The party was due at Mombasa on April 21 and the African expedition was fairly begun. The hearty cordiality with which the Roosevelt party was everywhere received was not only highly gratifying to the ex-President himself, but will be received as a national compliment by the great mass of Colonel Roosevelt's countrymen, who regard him as so typical and representative a product of our political and social civilization.

Pouren  
Not  
Extradited.

An important legal decision, involving one of the principles which lie at the very foundation of our national government, was handed down on March 31 by United States Commissioner Hitchcock in New York City. In the case of the Russian Government against the refugee Jan Janov Pouren, charged with burglary, arson, and attempted murder during the revolt in the Baltic provinces in August, 1906, Commissioner Hitchcock found the prisoner guilty as charged, but declared that none of the acts committed was in his judgment inspired by motives of personal gain. The Commissioner concluded from the testimony that Riga, the province in which Pouren's acts were committed, was still in a state of revolt in August, 1906, when the offenses occurred, and that, "however revolting these acts may have been, we must still consider that they were committed while the country was in a revolutionary state, and were, therefore, more or less justified." Pouren was then ordered released from custody. This was the second trial he had undergone, —the first one, in October, 1907, resulting in his conviction and an order of deportation. Through the efforts of many friends and public-spirited citizens, Secretary Root was

convinced that the case should be reopened, with the above-mentioned result. In refusing to permit the extradition of Pouren the United States Government in no way endorses or excuses his acts, nor does it in any way pass upon their alleged justification because of other criminal acts in the interest of a foreign government. It simply issues notice to the world that the United States will not hand back to a foreign government political refugees who have sought protection here.

The  
World Against  
Castro.

Only a few days after the High Federal Court of Venezuela had decided that Señor Cipriano Castro, having been proven guilty of attempting to bring about the assassination of acting-President Gomez, was, therefore, "constitutionally suspended from the presidency," Señor Castro boarded a steamer (March 26) at Bordeaux, France, bound for the West Indies. It was reported that he would remain at Trinidad (British possession), but that his wife, who accompanied him, would complete the journey to Caracas for the purpose of collecting the remains of her husband's fortune. Arriving at Trinidad, Señor Castro was informed by the British authorities that he would not be permitted to land. On April 10 the ship, with the Venezuelan ex-President on board, stopped at Fort de France, on the island of Martinique, and Señor Castro went on shore, only to be served at once with official notice by the French governor to the effect that he must leave within nine hours. Declining to do so except under force, and despite his protests, the Venezuelan statesman was carried on a stretcher by the gendarmes from his hotel to the French Line steamer *Versailles*, bound for France. Meanwhile official notice had been sent to the governor of the Danish West Indies, at St. Thomas, instructing him to bar Castro from Danish territory. At the same time Señora Castro and her party were not permitted to land at La Guayra nor to communicate with the shore. Despite Castro's vehement protests against what he terms outrageous treatment in expelling him from France's West Indian possession and his indignant assertion that politics were the farthest from his thoughts, it is believed by our State Department that Castro had plans laid for an effort to overthrow President Gomez and regain control of the country. There will be no opposition to the former Venezuelan president's landing in France or of remaining there, provided he lives peaceably.



*The  
Progress of  
Peru.*

When the Panama Canal is completed the countries of the west coast of South America will be, speaking in terms of transportation, only one-third as far from our Atlantic and Gulf ports as at present. This shortening of distance and time will undoubtedly give a vast impetus to trade. The American people will, perhaps, then begin to realize the vast natural possibilities and economic potentialities of the South American continent. We call our readers' attention in this connection to Professor Rowe's article on another page (597) this month. During the present summer an exposition designed to bring together the nations of the two continents, with particular reference to Ecuadorean-American relations, will be held at Quito. At this exposition there will be an American building and an official exhibit. Ecuador's southern neighbor, Peru, has figured in the news dispatches recently because of the declared intention of its government to raise two internal loans, aggregating \$5,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be used to cancel the entire foreign indebtedness of the republic. Peru is far richer and more prosperous than most Americans realize. Her territory is nearly equal to one-third that of the United States (exclusive of Alaska), even without the two provinces of Tacna and Arica, which are still held by Chile since the war of 1883 between the two countries.

*Her  
Dispute with  
Chile.*

The dispute over these two provinces has become acute during recent months because of much public discussion over the question of the plebiscit provided for in the treaty of Ancon. This vote was to decide whether Tacna and Arica, conquered and held by Chile, were to remain Chilean territory or to be restored to Peru. The problem is, who shall have the right to vote at this plebiscit? Seventeen years of diplomatic efforts, threatening at times to develop into actual war, have not succeeded in settling this question. The Peruvian Government has always maintained that the native and real inhabitants of the two "captive" provinces occupied by Chile since October 20, 1883, are the only ones entitled to vote according to the principles of municipal and international law. The government of Santiago, on the other hand, insists that the Chilean colonists, who have overrun these two provinces and established themselves there, should possess the same right to vote. Most of the original inhabi-

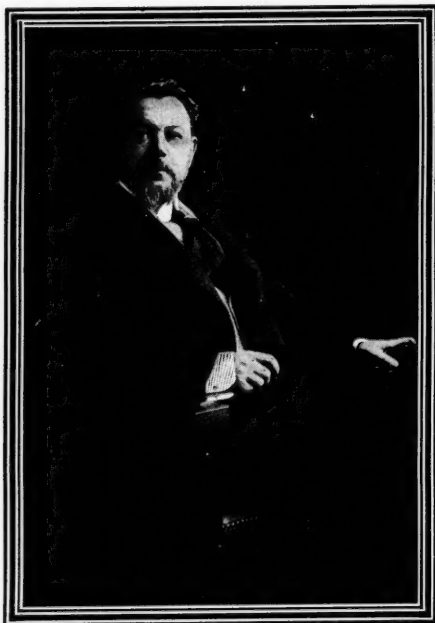
tants were Peruvians; the great majority of the newcomers are Chileans. It is the difficulty in deciding this question that has postponed the settlement of the ownership of the provinces. According to the treaty the plebiscit should have been held in 1894, but neither then nor ten years later were the two countries able to agree. South American statesmen fear that the question is insoluble except by a resort to the sword.

*Roosevelt,  
Cervera, and  
Weyler.*

By a really remarkable coincidence the news dispatches from Spain during the short period of forty-eight hours last month revived memories of the American-Spanish war in a way to emphasize how far both countries have moved during the decade that has passed and how changed are their relations. On April 2 ex-President Roosevelt landed at Gibraltar for a brief visit while on his way to Africa. On the same day the Spanish cabinet, so the cable dispatches informed us, publicly announced its definite intention to reconstruct on modern lines the Spanish navy, which has been a negligible quantity since Cervera's defeat at Santiago. The next day Admiral Cervera himself, who bore such a gallant part in the conflict of eleven years ago and who earned the high respect of the American military and naval forces, passed away at the ripe age of seventy. The evening papers of the same day in Madrid announced that General Weyler had completed his memoirs, dealing chiefly with his campaign in Cuba. A week later, on April 11, came the expiration of Article IV. of the Treaty of Paris, which gave Spain equal commercial privileges with the United States in the Philippine Islands.

*The  
New  
Spain.*

There are many signs that a really new Spain, politically and economically, is near at hand. Among the evidences of this advancement which have come to the world's notice during the past few weeks have been the introduction, on April 4 in the Cortes, by the Minister of Finance, of a bill authorizing the issue of a 4 per cent. loan of \$200,000,000, with the express statement that the funds so provided shall be devoted to public works, such as colonization, reforestation, irrigation, and the construction of canals, bridges, highways, and public buildings. The United States consul at Valencia also reports that an extensive and systematic effort is being put forth to revive the now decadent silk indus-



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SAROLLA, "PAINTER OF SUNSHINE."

(Señor Joaquín Sarolla, the Spanish painter whose canvases were recently exhibited in New York. He is now painting a portrait of President Taft.)

try in the Valencia region, once one of the most flourishing of Spanish industries. American-Spanish relations are constantly improving. The people of the United States are understanding Spanish life and character better. Witness the enthusiastic reception accorded in March by the New York public to the exhibition of paintings by the Spanish artist Sarolla. To the critics who saw Señor Sarolla's canvases in the gallery of the Hispanic Museum, in New York City, the debt of American art to Spanish masters is unmistakable. Sargent, Chase, and Whistler himself, according to these critics, obtained their inspiration from that "supreme impressionist master, Velasquez, whose modern successor is Sarolla."

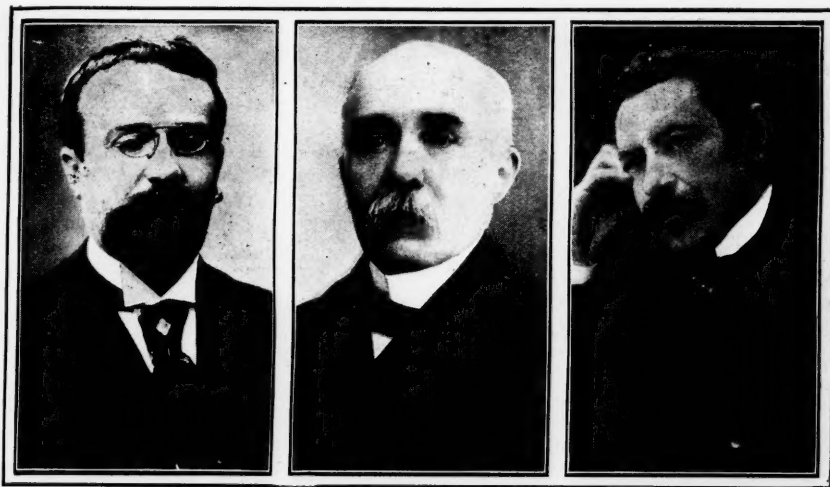
By far the most serious and vexing problem facing the French people in these early years of the century has been not international relations, not disagreements over Morocco or the Balkans, not the revision of tax systems, not even the declining birth rate. The most grave problem is undoubtedly the interrela-

tions of socialism, organized labor, and the administration of the government of the republic. The main point at issue during the past decade, which has witnessed the enactment of so much legislation in favor of what is known as the laboring classes, has been the struggle of the organizations of government employees to affiliate with the Confederation Générale du Travail,—The General Federation of Labor,—under the Trade Union Act. French law at present forbids this, Premier Clemenceau contending that public servants are a privileged class and have no right to strike or join trade unions. The bureaucracy of the republic, however, which is already highly organized and which numbers, including both men and women, close to a million, is very powerful and radical in its views. The Federation of Labor is even more radical, and if we may believe the statements of MM. Jaurès and Guesde, the Socialist leaders, and the chief officials of the Federation itself, including its secretary, Niel, its program is almost avowedly revolutionary in character. Almost every year of the past decade has witnessed serious strikes of the unionized laborers, who have generally had the "sympathy" of the government employees, many of whom have been expelled from the service for agitating in favor of affiliation with the General Federation.



ADMIRAL CERVERA.

(Who died last month in Madrid.)



Barthou, Minister of Public Works. Clemenceau, Prime Minister. Briand, Minister of Justice.

THE FRENCH PREMIER AND HIS MINISTERS WHO HAVE BEEN FACING THE UNIVERSAL STRIKE PROBLEM.

*The  
Strikers  
Win.*

While apparently a compromise, and despite the fact that on March 26 the Clemenceau government obtained a large majority in a vote of confidence offered in the chambers, the net result of the series of strikes which took place during March was a decided victory for the men. The government officially declined to dismiss the offending Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, M. Julian Simyan, or to acknowledge the right of the government employees to form trade unions or affiliate with the General Confederation of Labor. It did, however, agree that there should be no dismissal of or discrimination against the men who had struck. It agreed further to withdraw the soldiers and police occupying the post-offices, and intimated that M. Simyan would be transferred to another department. Almost immediately after the meeting of the deputation of strikers with Minister of Public Works Barthou, at which the agreement was made to declare the strike off, men and women returned to work and Paris was again in communication with the outside world. That the strikers, the French people, and the world in general regard the outcome as a defeat for the Clemenceau government is shown by the fact that after the strikers had resumed work "sympathetic strikes" in eight other large cities of France were started among government employees in many different departments.

*Extent of  
the  
Disaffection.*

The employees at the mint adopted resolutions of sympathy with the strikers, while the central committee of the Federated Union of State Workers, including those employed in the great state monopolies of tobacco and matches, voted to start a campaign in favor of a general strike if the government refused satisfaction to the postal employees. Representatives of the railroad unions furthermore passed a resolution congratulating the postal employees on their victory, while three or four hundred of the more daring employees of the postal service formed a new postal association, declaring that they would trans-



THE CHARIOT OF STATE IN FRANCE.

C. G. T. (Confédération Générale du Travail): "Clemenceau thinks he is driving me. Really, I am dragging him."

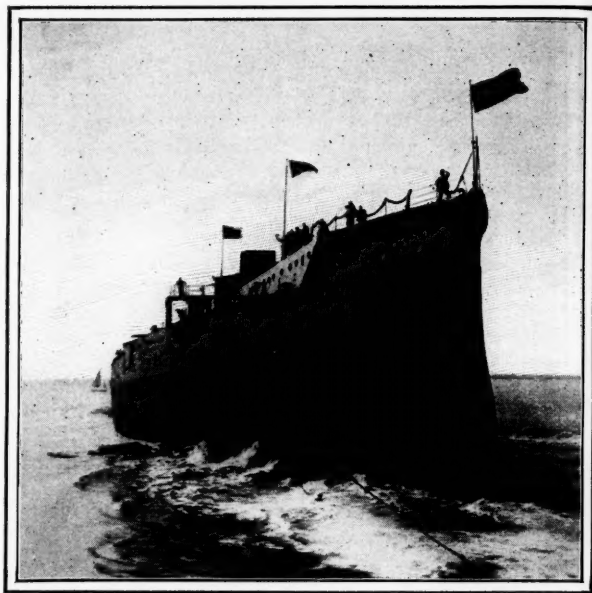
From *Figaro* (Paris).



form this into a trade union despite anything the government might say or do. Several days later a general strike was inaugurated at Meru among the workers in several of the large button factories in that town, during which there were several collisions with the troops and ugly cries of "Down with the Republic," "We Defy Parliament," "Hurrah for the General Strike," and "We Want Revolution," were heard. Later, at a large mass meeting attended by some 20,000 workmen, "King" Pataud, secretary of the electricians' union, made a violently revolutionary speech in the course of which he boasted that it was in his power at any time to leave Paris in darkness for any period that suited him, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, that workmen in the employ of the government should strike in defiance of official rules and prohibitions. It is the open boast of M. Niel, the new secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, that the strike of postal employees and its threatened successors will be directed primarily and essentially against the government. The purpose, the leaders declare, is to make a strike committee supreme above the cabinet and to replace the Chamber of Deputies with a convention of trade unions.

Does it  
Mean Social  
Revolution?

A fact only briefly recorded in the news dispatches, which, however, may have a very important influence upon the future of the relations between government and organized labor in France, was the defeat (on April 14) at the French Socialist Congress, in session at St. Etienne, of the policies advocated by M. Jean Jaurès and the appearance of M. Jules Guesde as the militant leader of the French Socialist party. Guesde is in favor of continuing the fight for the triumph of organized labor through the ballot-box, but his ultimate aim, he announced at this congress, is insurrection, on the ground that "it is im-



ENGLAND'S LATEST "DREADNOUGHT" TYPE.

(A view of the *Vanguard*, a mastless battleship, the latest addition to the British navy.)

possible to dethrone capitalism by legal means." The later phases of the activity of organized workers of the French republic have included a campaign on a large scale to organize the valets, footmen, coachmen, and domestic servants throughout the republic; and a still more audacious attempt to actually organize the entire body of French peasants for a "general and coherent attack on the robbery of property." What the outcome of all this will be is naturally a subject of apprehensive discussion and consideration with all thoughtful Frenchmen as "May Day" approaches. The fact that a general strike is being announced for that day may, perhaps, however, be accepted as a guarantee that none will take place. It takes a long time to organize a movement as vast as that which, according to its leaders, is actually contemplated by the Confederation Générale du Travail.

England to  
Build Still More  
Dreadnoughts.

In his speech on the British naval program before the House of Commons on March 29, Sir Edward Grey, replying to the motion of the opposition to censure the government for "inadequate defense of the nation's honor," declared that an entirely new situation had

been created for Great Britain by the German naval program. When this program is carried out, Englishmen must frankly admit, Germany will be provided with thirty-three *Dreadnoughts* and altogether a fleet more powerful than any the world has ever seen. Despite the belief of the British Government and the British people in the sincerity and friendly feelings of the German Government and people, Sir Edward continued, "the situation lays a definite duty on England: The rebuilding of the British fleet so as to make it still more powerful." In closing, Sir Edward declared that all thinking men recognize the fact that the vastness of the expenditure on armaments is "a satire on modern civilization," and that if it continues it must lead Europe into bankruptcy. The opposition's motion to censure the government was then defeated by a majority of 218,—on a strictly party vote,—but Mr. Balfour, the opposition leader, succeeded in having the House of Commons go on record as insisting upon the building of eight instead of four *Dreadnoughts*. The way in which Britain's determination to maintain the two-power standard is made increasingly difficult for her by the growing military spirit on the continent is shown by the determination, announced last month, of Austria-Hungary to build four battleships of the *Dreadnought* type, to be completed before the close of 1911. These fighting units, in case of an actual conflict, would, of course, be counted in the German column.

*Germany's  
Financial  
Difficulties.*

While the Chancellor and other officials of the German Government continue to deny that the empire is expanding her armaments for the purpose of waging a maritime war against England, it would appear that the conviction is growing in Germany itself that there is some real basis for the English reproaches. More than one member of the Reichstag has, during the past few weeks, called the attention of the Chancellor to the undoubted fact that "a further continuance of the race in armament must eventually lead to war." Germans, however, are just now more interested in the financial crisis through which their country is passing. The government's fiscal measures are still "hung up" in the Parliament and every day of postponement (it has been reckoned by the semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung*) costs the nation a million and a half marks,—\$375,000. As has already been pointed out in these pages,

the great struggle is over the proposed "death duties" (inheritance tax), to which the great landowners of Prussia are stoutly opposed. The imperial budget for 1909 shows a total expenditure of slightly over \$626,000,000, an increase of some \$26,000,000 over the appropriations for last year. The revenues, meanwhile, have not increased and the deficit grows from day to day. The struggle to pass the financial measures has shaken Prince von Bülow's position as Chancellor and has dissolved the *bloc*, or combination of parties in the Reichstag, upon which the government has depended to carry its measures through. It is believed in many quarters that the Chancellor's fall is imminent.

*Servia  
Yields to  
Austria.*

As predicted in these pages last month, the Servian Government, on March 31, under pressure from the combined "advice" of the rest of the continent, formally yielded to the demands of Austria-Hungary with regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Servian note, which was delivered through the Servian Minister at Vienna, was to the following effect:

First—Servia declares that her rights have not been violated by the annexation by Austria-Hungary of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and accepts the Powers' decision to annul paragraph 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. Second—Servia will not protest against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Third—Servia will maintain peaceful relations with Austria-Hungary. Fourth—Servia will return her military forces to normal conditions and will discharge the reservists and volunteers; she will not permit the formation of irregular troops or bands.

The phraseology of the note was that of the joint formula agreed upon between Austria and the other powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin, and the first draft was presented to the Servian Government by the British, French, Russian, German, and Italian ministers. At the same time as this note was approved by the Servian national assembly at Belgrade (the reading was received in painful silence, without a single word of comment), King Peter issued a ukase changing the names of his sons. Owing to popular disapproval of some of his personal failings, Crown Prince George on March 25 wrote to the cabinet and renounced all claims to the Servian throne. The royal ukase announcing the assumption by the second son, Alexander, of the rights to succession, declares that the heir shall assume the name George, which has always been the name of the head of the Servian royal family,

and that the deposed heir-apparent shall assume his brother's name of Alexander.

*Austria's  
Gains  
and Losses.*

In acknowledging the Servian note, which was done immediately, the Austrian minister at Belgrade declared that his government was ready to negotiate a new commercial treaty. By the middle of April all the European powers had notified Vienna of their agreement to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The concurrence of all the powers in the Austro-German program presumably makes highly improbable the convening of any international conference. While Austria's triumph is undoubtedly complete and it would seem that the Teutonic powers working together had almost changed the balance of power on the Continent, it cannot be forgotten, as the London *Spectator* points out, that there are many points on the debit side of the ledger for the Dual Monarchy. Austria, by coercing Italy, has virtually broken up the Triple Alliance, has cooled her relations with England and France, has antagonized all the Slav peoples of the world, thus making possible trouble in her own parliament; has put herself under obligations to Germany, has paid a large sum of money for the two provinces, at the same time undergoing tremendous expense to maintain the military in those regions and suffering a very serious loss from Turkish boycott of the goods of her merchants.

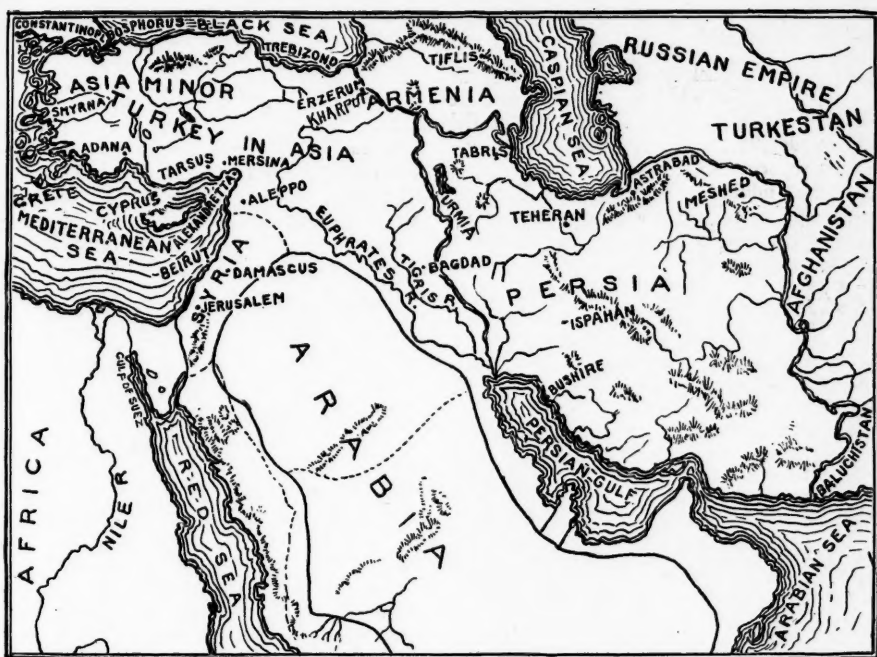
*The  
Checkmating  
of Russia.*

In the perspective of to-day it seems certain that the "residual victims" of the Balkan crisis of the past six months, the "net losers," are not Austria nor Turkey nor Bulgaria, the countries which figured most conspicuously in the first stages, but Servia and Russia. Austria, backed by Germany, is confirmed in her title to the two annexed provinces. Bulgaria has her independence in fact, and it is a matter of only a brief time before she will have it acknowledged in name. The signing of the Turko-Bulgarian protocol (on April 19) disposes of all questions between Bulgaria and Turkey that arose over the former's declaration of independence. Turkey has lost the shadowy title to something which she has not possessed for a generation, receiving in return large sums of much-needed money and the sympathy and good will of the western world. Servia is the chief victim, as pointed out in another paragraph. The

Muscovite empire, not yet recovered from the blows dealt her by Japan four years ago, and with her energies paralyzed by the war of the ruling classes on her own people, has been checkmated completely in the diplomatic game. That she realizes her impotence there can be no question. Some of the self-scourging speeches of her more thoughtful political leaders are quoted in a "Leading Article" which we print this month on page 619. All the Balkan Slavs look to Russia as their protector; indeed, Servia's attitude toward Austria-Hungary was maintained almost wholly by her belief that Russia would back her. But this latest Balkan crisis has proved beyond a doubt that Russia is as yet not much more than a negligible quantity in European councils.

*The  
Austro-German  
Triumph.*

Whether or not, as is persistently reported in the French press, the German ambassador to St. Petersburg (Count Pourtales) during early March actually demanded from Russia's foreign minister, Isvolski, immediate recognition of Austria's right and title to the annexed provinces without a conference and without consulting Great Britain and France, under penalty of "the occupation by German troops of strategic points in Poland," it is a fact that (on March 25) Minister Isvolski, without consulting the British and French foreign offices, did precipitately agree to the Austro-German proposal. Since this date it has been reported again and again that Isvolski had resigned and that ex-Premier Goremykin had been appointed his successor. A change in Russia's foreign office is certainly inevitable, and indications point to a more pro-German policy in the near future. The Austro-German triumph in the Balkan crisis leaves the combination of Teutonic powers in undisputed leadership of the European concert. Even without Russia's defection from the newly established triple *entente* (Great Britain, France, and Russia) the Central European powers had the advantage, since they were ready and willing to appeal to the sword, while the Western nations are by their very political and economic status bound to do anything for peace's sake. England realizes her unprepared state; of Russia's weakness the world, including herself, is well aware; while France, holding as she does more than 70 per cent. of the foreign interest-bearing securities of both Russia and Turkey, is bound to the peace-at-any-price idea.



ASIATIC TURKEY, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT MASSACRES OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS AND MISSIONARIES.

As we write these words (April 20) the military revolt which has already penetrated to every portion of the Turkish Empire has assumed proportions that may bring about radical changes throughout Turkey and her former vassal states much more far-reaching than anything which has taken place since the Austrian and Bulgarian coups in October last. It is now generally admitted that the alleged setback to the supremacy of the Young Turkish party, which, as we recorded in this magazine for March, resulted, early in February, in the passing of the aged Kiamil Pasha, who gave place to Hilmi Pasha, was, far from being a defeat for the Committee of Union and Progress (the Young Turks), in reality a demonstration of their power. Kiamil Pasha had been a consistent opponent of the growing tendency in the Committee of Union and Progress to concentrate in their own hands an amount of power which, it was claimed, made the committee government as despotic as had been the rule of Sultan Abdul Hamid, though, of course, less reactionary. The army, which had been the chief agent and the forefront of the revolution which last July made Tur-

key a constitutional monarchy, did not realize the benefits expected from and promised by the new régime. It may be that the Young Turks feared to better the conditions of the soldiers and to pay them the back money due, lest the military acquire too much power. Or, on the other hand, it is not impossible that European *weltpolitik*, which has had so much at stake in the shift and play of international advantage and disadvantage in the Balkans, instigated the soldiers to revolt.

#### Fall of the Ministry.

Be that as it may, the reports spread widely throughout the armed forces of Turkey in both Europe and Asia that the Committee of Union and Progress intended abolishing the constitution, abrogating the religious law of Mohammed, and arrogating to itself supreme dictatorial power. On April 13, without a warning, thousands of mutinous troops, denouncing as tyrants and deceivers the Young Turkish party and Ahmed Riza Pasha, president of the parliament, surrounded the parliament house at Constantinople and demanded the deposition of Hilmi Pasha and his cabinet. After many hours of turmoil



and panic in the city and outlying sections, during which there was much disorder and looting and some loss of life (as to the number of killed reports do not agree), the ministry yielded and handed in its resignation and the Sultan appointed Tewfik Pasha, formerly Foreign Minister, to be Grand Vizier. For days the entire city of Constantinople was in the hands of the troops, who, disregarding their officers, terrorized the inhabitants. It soon became evident that, temporarily at least, the Committee of Union and Progress had lost its power and that the Jemiyeti Mohammedieh (League of Mohammed), backed by the rank and file of almost the entire army and a large majority of the Moslem populace, was master of the situation.

*The  
March on  
Constantinople.*

Conflicting reports came day after day of the movement of large military forces toward the capital from all parts of the empire, ostensibly to protest against the abrogation of the constitution by the Young Turks. It soon became evident that, while undoubtedly slightly reactionary in character, the new movement did not portend a return to the former despotism of Abdul Hamid, all parties swearing to defend the constitution. The troops, still loyal to the Young Turk régime, were quickly mobilized, and being assured that the Committee of Union and Progress was not, as had been supposed, tainted with anti-Moslem tendencies or possessed of the intention to establish a political dictatorship, a civil war of the first order became one of the possibilities. It soon began to be persistently reported that, whatever the result of the new movement, Sultan Abdul Hamid would be forced to abdicate, if not put to death. There can be no doubt of his reactionary intentions, nor of the fact that for months he has been expending large sums of money from his private fortune for the purpose of corrupting the army and bringing them back to allegiance to the old régime of personal government. As we go to press with this issue of the REVIEW the situation is verging on civil war, with the clergy, the Liberal Union, and the garrison of Constantinople on one side, and the Young Turk Committee, with the troops from Salonika and Adrianople on the other.

*Riot and  
Massacre in  
Asia.*

A revolt of first-class proportions in Albania, an intimation from Sofia that Bulgarian troops were ready to cross the border into Turkish territory, and reports of sickening massacre, de-

struction of property throughout almost the entire extent of Turkey's Asiatic possessions almost immediately followed the crisis in Constantinople. Armed bands of fanatical Mohammedans, Kurds, and other disaffected elements, according to reports received in Europe on April 18, some days before that date attacked Adana, Tarsus, Mercina, Alexandretta, and Kharput, all towns in Asia Minor, and massacred the native Christians, principally Armenians, to the number of 5000, including at Adana two American missionaries. Adana, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, was burned to the ground.

*Anarchy  
in  
Persia.*

Persia's fight for constitutional government proceeds very slowly and with great labor and loss of life. During the past few weeks actual civil war has been progressing in Persia, the so-called Nationalists, at the head of fairly well equipped and drilled troops, virtually overthrowing the authority of the Shah and setting up reform governments in captured towns. In Tabriz a government upon a European model has been in operation for some months. Rioting, disorder, loot, and blackmail, however, have marked the course of both government and revolutionary troops, and to this, according to reports late last month, must be added wholesale massacre by invading Turcoman tribes from Russian Turkestan. These tribesmen, it was reported last month, had occupied Meshed and Astrabad and were holding them against both government and revolutionary Persian forces. Our own Government has notified the Shah that the United States will hold Persia responsible for the protection of American citizens at Tabriz and other places where disorder exists. It seems impossible to gauge the actual opinion or intentions of the Shah, whose frequent promulgations and as frequent revocations of a constitution have precipitated a condition of frightful anarchy among his own people which can apparently terminate in nothing less than some form of aggressive foreign intervention. Sooner or later it would seem that Great Britain and Russia must act.

*Eminent  
Japanese  
Visitors.*

The two special commissioners from Japan, Dr. Hikojiro Wada and Mr. Tokutaro Sakai, representing the international exposition which is to be held in Tokio in 1917, after some weeks spent in Europe studying conditions for the benefit of the exposition, paid a visit

last month to New York, Washington, and other American cities, where they were cordially and hospitably received by government officials and private citizens. In a special dinner given these commissioners on April 13, Secretary of State Knox declared to the visiting Japanese officials that, speaking by the authority of the President, he desired to emphasize the intention of the United States Government to strengthen by all means in its power the ties between the two governments and the two peoples. Two Japanese cruisers were expected to visit San Francisco late last month, and the municipality and the citizens prepared to receive them royally. On a number of other occasions during this summer there are to be opportunities afforded United States governmental authorities and American citizens to return in a measure the hospitality extended to American sailors during the visit of the United States fleet to Yokohama on its trip around the world.

*How They  
Will Be  
Received.*

In June the Japanese Vice-Admiral Uriu will visit Washington to attend the annual dinner of the class of 1881 of the Naval Academy, of which he is a member. It is planned to make this occasion memorable for its hospitality to the Japanese naval commander. In September, also, a committee of Japanese business men will visit the cities of our Pacific Coast and view the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, upon the invitation of the Chambers of Commerce of Seattle, Portland, and Tacoma. Remembering Japanese courtesies to our fleet and to the American business men who visited Yokohama and Tokio in January, no doubt the Pacific Coast will be cordial and even demonstrative in its expressions of friendliness to the visiting Japanese merchants. In connection with Japanese-American commercial relations, we would call the especial attention of our readers to the thorough analysis of Japanese finance, by Mr. Adachi Kinnosuke, editor of the *Far East*, which appears on page 587 of this issue of the REVIEW.

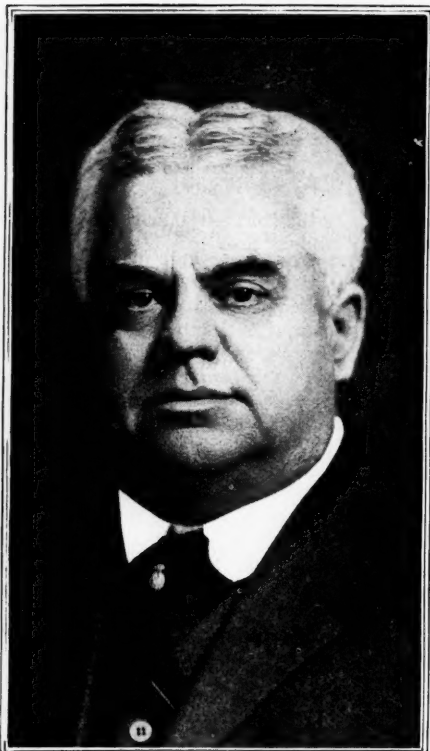
*Japan  
Educating the  
New China.*

In the Japanese capital there is being enacted to-day, quietly and without ceremony or heralding to the world, what is certain to be the first act of one of the greatest international dramas in history. Ten thousand Chinese students, coming from every section of the vast Celestial Empire to study modern Western learning in the institutions of Tokio,

hold in their hands the key to the China of the future. Therefore the high importance of education of this band of young Chinese who are to be the leaders of thought and action in the new China. The emigration of Chinese students to Japan began only a decade ago. By 1905 there were 8000 in Tokio. To-day the number exceeds 10,000. If we add to this the nearly 2000 Korean youths who are studying Western progress in Japanese schools the full importance of this movement will be seen. A recent report of the foreign department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, in New York, contains some very interesting data about these students, who have come from the proudest, most conservative, most secluded nation of the world to "sit at the feet of their conqueror in order to learn the secret of her progress and power." Not more than one-third of the students, we are told, are supported by government funds. The others, drawn largely from the highest and best classes of China, are sent by wealthy families, by groups of poor families, by trade schools, and finally by various other organizations and societies.

*China's  
Dignified  
Foreign Policy.*

Early last month there became effective in China a new citizenship law, forbidding under severe penalties Chinese subjects to become naturalized in any other country. Once a Chinaman always a Chinaman, is the spirit of the new law, the passage of which, we are informed, was dictated by two considerations. The first was to "save the face" and preserve the dignity of China before the world and particularly before the United States. Hereafter, in reply to the statement that foreign nations will not permit Chinese to become citizens, the government at Peking will reply that China herself does not permit the expatriation of her subjects. In the second place, China is building up a military establishment after the European fashion, and the new law will prevent any wholesale expatriation to avoid military duty. The Peking government is evincing an unlooked-for dignity and persistence in its attitude on the Manchurian Railway question, on the one hand with Russia over the right of Russian representatives to collect taxes in Harbin, and on the other with Japan over the administration and policing of railroad territory in southern and eastern Manchuria. Early last month the Chinese Foreign Office



Photograph by Pach Bros., N. Y.

DR. JAMES HULME CANFIELD.

(Librarian of Columbia University, who died on March 29.)

demanding the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and police from the Antung and Mukden railway and requested the Tokio government to submit the whole question to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration. This, however, the Japanese have refused to do, claiming that "the resources of diplomacy have not yet been exhausted."

*Australia  
and Imperial  
Defense.*

The foreign politics of the Australian commonwealth, which for years have revolved around the question of threatened Asiatic domination, were stirred to some considerable excitement during March and April by several sensational speeches delivered by ex-Premier Deakin before the Federal Parliament and before several popular audiences in Melbourne. Accusing the existing ministry,

which, it will be remembered, is made up of members of the Labor party, headed by the Hon. Andrew Fisher, of supineness in the matter of national defense, Mr. Deakin aroused such feeling that the administration, the policy of which one Melbourne editor calls "faulty, hesitant, timorous, and empty," enunciated a real policy of international defense. Premier Fisher announced that for adequate naval defense there was absolutely necessary an Australian navy to co-operate with the imperial fleet. His program contemplates the building of four ocean destroyers and sixteen river-class destroyers within three years, all to be constructed in Australia, this flotilla to take over the entire responsibility of defending the Australian coast. Coming as the offer did, at the time of the offers of Canada and New Zealand to build *Dreadnoughts* for the imperial navy, this loyalty of the Australian commonwealth has made a deep impression not only upon the British people but upon all Europe as well.

*Eminent  
Men who Have  
Passed Away.*

Our obituary record for the month (see page 547) contains the names of an unusual number of persons of eminence. We have made reference elsewhere to the deaths of Marion Crawford, the poet Swinburne, Madame Modjeska, Admiral Cervera, and the Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, formerly Secretary of the Interior in two administrations, whose services to the country on behalf of an honest enforcement of the laws ought to be held in permanent remembrance. Portraits of these five persons of distinction in their several careers will be found in this number of the REVIEW. No man more useful in his day and generation has lately passed away from the activities of a busy life than Dr. James H. Canfield, who for ten years had been head of the Library of Columbia University, and active in many kinds of service in New York. Leaving Williams College some forty years ago, he had built railroads, practiced law, and administered schools in the Northwest, had for fourteen years been a professor of history and politics in the State University of Kansas, and then had presided in turn over the Universities of Nebraska and Ohio, remaining four years at each institution. In every State where he had lived he had been unsparing in the performance of public duty and in the service of the community.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 20 to April 20, 1909.)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 22.—In the Senate, all vacancies on standing committees are filled; nearly 500 bills are introduced....In the House, Mr. Payne (Rep., New York) makes a speech in explanation of the Tariff bill.

March 24.—In the House, Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.), the minority leader, makes an attack on the Payne Tariff bill.

March 25-31.—The House debates the Payne Tariff bill.

April 1.—In the Senate, a resolution introduced by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), favoring the restriction of the business of the extra session to the passage of a Tariff bill and the Census bill, is adopted....The House continued the debate on the Tariff bill.

April 2.—In the House debate on the Tariff bill, Mr. DeLeon, the Philippine Commissioner, speaks against free trade with the islands.

April 5.—The House adopts the resolution of the Committee on Rules providing for committee amendments to the Tariff bill and giving full opportunity to alter the lumber and hides schedules.

April 6.—The House strikes out the countervailing duty on lumber.

April 7.—The House adopts an amendment to the Tariff bill placing a duty of only 1 per cent. on crude petroleum.

April 8.—In the Senate, the Census bill is introduced by Mr. LaFollette (Rep., Wis.)....The House adopts thirty-five minor amendments to the Payne Tariff bill proposed by the Ways and Means Committee.

April 9.—The Senate considers the Census bill....The House passed the Payne Tariff bill by a vote of 217 to 161.

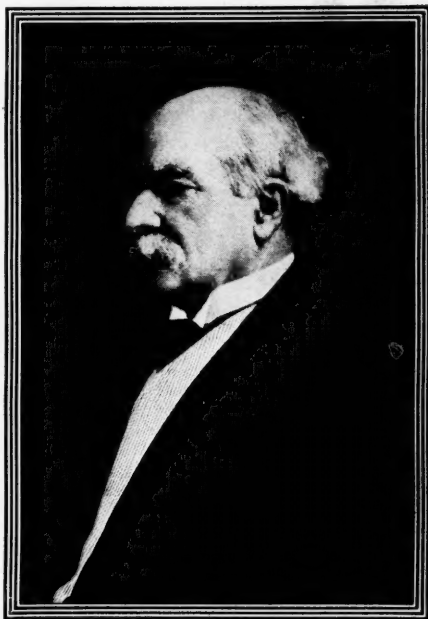
April 10.—The Senate passes the Census bill and receives the Tariff bill from the House.

April 12.—In the Senate, the Finance Committee's substitute for the Payne Tariff bill is introduced by Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.)....The House corrects the error in the Payne Tariff bill by which products of petroleum are not placed on the free list.

April 15.—A message from President Taft, transmitting a tariff bill for the Philippines, is received in both branches....In the Senate, Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) introduces an amendment to the Tariff bill providing for an income tax....In the House, Mr. Scott (Rep., Kans.) introduces a bill to prohibit dealing in futures.

April 19.—In the Senate, Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) opens the tariff debate, declaring that the Finance Committee's bill would produce ample revenue for the needs of the Government.

April 20.—The Senate sends the Census bill back to conference.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

(Who died at St. Louis on April 9.)

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

March 22.—President Taft announces the appointment of Lloyd Bowers, of Chicago, as Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice....Secretary Meyer creates a board to consider matters connected with the reorganization of the Navy Department....In the Pittsburg graft cases, the Grand Jury returns three indictments for conspiracy, one for perjury, and two for bribery.

March 23.—Governor Hughes, of New York, signs a bill passed by the Legislature designating October 12 as a legal holiday, to be known as Columbus Day....The new Chicago charter, in eleven bills, is introduced in the Illinois Legislature.

March 26.—President Taft orders the marines restored to the navy under former conditions....George Alexander, the municipal and reform candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles, Cal., is elected at the "recall" election.

March 27.—President Taft announces the appointment of a budget committee of cabinet members to supervise estimates of federal expenses.

March 30.—President Taft holds a tariff conference with Speaker Cannon and Representatives Payne, Dalzell, and Dwight, at the White House.

March 31.—The Georgia convict lease system comes to an end with the transfer of 1200 felony convicts from various private stockades to the respective counties in which their crimes were committed.

April 5.—Arguments are begun in the Government's suit against the Standard Oil Company at St. Louis.

April 6.—St. Louis elects a Republican Mayor, Frederick H. Kreismann.

April 8.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, referee, reports to the Supreme Court that New York City's debt limit on June 30, 1908, was more than \$106,000,000.

April 16.—President Taft has a conference with Samuel Gompers and other officers of the American Federation of Labor.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 20.—The Finance Committee of the German Reichstag rejects without debate the new gas and electricity taxes proposed in the Government's taxation bill.

March 21.—In the strike of the post and telegraph employees of Paris the government makes concessions regarding the restoration of the men to duty.

March 22.—The Indian budget shows a deficit caused by the famine, high prices, and bad trade. ....New Zealand offers to defray the cost of a first-class battleship for the British navy.

March 23.—The Venezuelan Government sends warning that ex-President Castro will be arrested if he lands in Venezuela....The budget committee of the German Reichstag decides to report the government's naval program calling for three *Dreadnoughts* and one large cruiser....Six thousand of the striking government postal employees in Paris vote to return to work.

March 24.—King Victor Emmanuel opens the Italian Parliament....Great Britain accepts New Zealand's offer to build a battleship....In the German Reichstag the navy estimates are voted without debate.

March 25.—The French Chamber of Deputies unanimously votes to appoint a parliamentary commission to investigate alleged graft in the navy....The Crown Prince of Servia surrenders his right to succession in favor of his brother....The Russian Supreme Military Court imposes sentences of death on thirty-one persons.

March 26.—The committee of inquiry into the state of the French navy is appointed....The French Chamber of Deputies debates the postal strike....The Woman's Anti-Suffrage League holds a great demonstration in London.

March 27.—The Servian cabinet accepts the resignation of Crown Prince George.

March 28.—The Servian national assembly ratifies King Peter's choice of Alexander, his second son, as heir to the throne.

March 29.—The British House of Commons, by a majority of 218 votes, refused to adopt a

vote of censure on the government's naval plans. ....In the Canadian House of Commons a resolution is introduced declaring that Canada ought to assume her proper share of responsibility for the protection of her coast line and seaboard....In the German Reichstag, Prince Bülow denies any acceleration in naval construction.

March 30.—Augustin Birrell again introduces the Irish Land bill in the British House of Commons....Chancellor von Bülow defends his own position and that of the Emperor before the German Reichstag, which adopts the salary appropriation.

March 31.—The new Port of London authority takes over the London docks.

April 1.—The Russian Duma votes to increase the army budget by more than \$21,000,000.

April 2.—Sargent Cortes and his son, Vicente, are sentenced to death by a Cuban court-martial for the recent revolt.

April 5.—A British air fleet is strongly advocated in the House of Commons.

April 8.—The Mexican budget contains appropriations of \$4,900,000 for education and \$11,500,000 for irrigation.

April 13.—The Turkish garrison in Constantinople mutinies and forces the government to dismiss the Grand Vizier, the Minister of War, and the president of the Chambers; seventeen persons are reported killed and thirty wounded. ....The French parliamentary committee investigating the navy yard at Toulon finds further evidence of waste and mismanagement.

April 14.—A new Turkish cabinet, with Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier, takes office in Constantinople; the Sultan grants other demands made by the mutinous troops....A bill is introduced in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies authorizing a loan of \$200,000,000 at 4 per cent. ....The Government of Ecuador checks a plot to overthrow President Alfaro and establish a triumvirate.

April 15.—Thousands are massacred in Asiatic Turkey.

April 16.—The French telegraphers join the postal employees in demanding the privilege of forming unions, which includes the right to strike.

April 17.—The Committee of Union and Progress in Turkey induces the third army corps to march on Constantinople from Salonika and Adrianople.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 21.—The powers give general adherence to the principles of the International Naval Conference.

March 22.—Great Britain and Russia join in a note to the Shah of Persia demanding that outrages committed by Persian troops be stopped.

March 23.—Austria-Hungary refuses to accept the Servian note formulated by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister.

March 25.—President Taft nominates John G. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to Italy; Henry Clay Ide, of Vermont, to be Minister to Spain, and Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, to be Minister to the Argentine

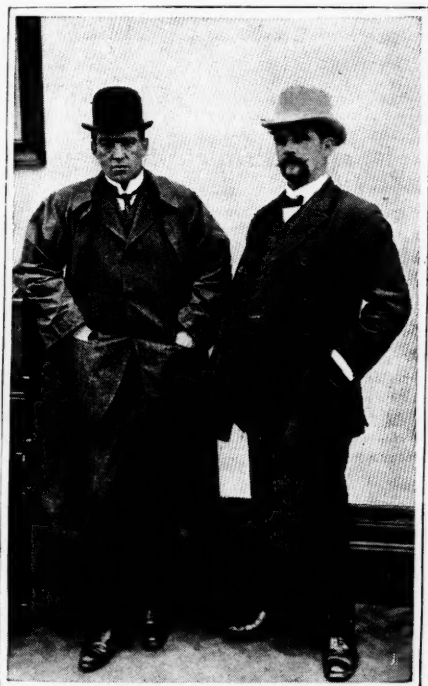
Republic....Russia agrees to recognize Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

March 30.—Serbia accepts the proposals laid down by the powers....Japan refuses China's request to submit questions at issue in Manchuria to The Hague.

March 31.—Austria having accepted the Serbian note all tension is regarded as at an end. ....The last American troops leave Cuba.... Colombia decides to present the tripartite treaty to the national assembly to be elected in July.

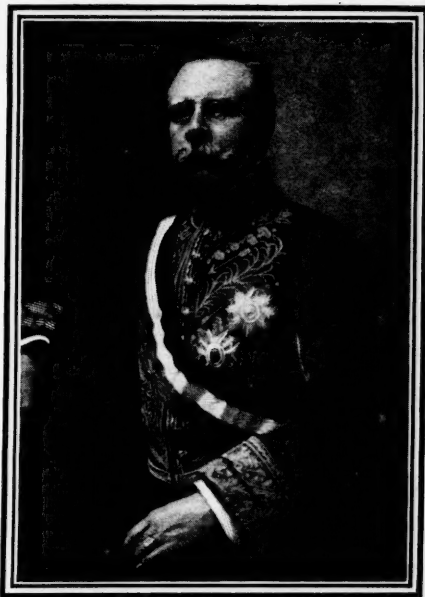
\* April 1.—Austria-Hungary sends a final note to Serbia accepting conditions which avert war in the Balkans....The Prussian Government introduces a bill in the Diet designed to prevent American fertilizer interests from purchasing Prussian potash mines....President Taft nominates George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, to be Minister to Greece and Montenegro.

April 4.—The French tariff committee agrees to amendments reducing schedules in favor of the United States....Dr. Saenz Pena, of Argentina, is selected by Venezuela as arbitrator in the questions to be settled with the United States.



HEROES OF THE ANTARCTIC.

(On the left is Lieutenant Shackleton, who has established a record by penetrating to within 111 miles of the South Pole, or 350 miles nearer than the previous "Farthest South." On the right is Petty Officer Joyce, one of the most experienced of Lieutenant Shackleton's men, who was in charge of the dogs and sledges. See page 594.)



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SEÑOR DON FRANCISCO LEON DE LA BARRA.

(The new Mexican Ambassador to the United States.)

April 5.—The Turkish Chamber of Deputies, by vote of 136 to 46, approves the Austro-Turkish protocol providing for the settlement of differences arising out of the annexation by Austria-Hungary of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina; under it the Turkish Government will receive \$10,800,000 indemnity.... A Chinese naturalization law revokes the right of natives to become citizens of foreign governments....The State Department at Washington is informed that Nicaragua will make an early effort to settle, either by compromise or arbitration, the Emery claim.

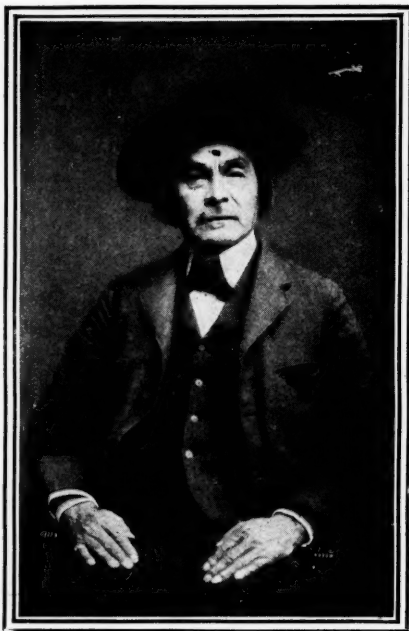
April 6.—Great Britain, at the request of the United States, decides not to allow ex-President Castro, of Venezuela, to leave the *Guadaloupe* at Port of Spain....Japan asks China to reconsider her proposals regarding Manchuria.

April 9.—France informs the United States that the decision to expel ex-President Castro, of Venezuela, from Martinique will be at once carried into effect.

April 10.—Ex-President of Venezuela is expelled by France from Martinique....All the powers involved recognize Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

April 11.—Denmark announces that ex-President Castro, of Venezuela, will not be allowed to make his residence in any of its West Indian possessions.

April 15.—An American missionary, D. M. Rogers, is killed at Adana, in Asiatic Turkey.... Three Russian gunboats are sent to Astrabad, Persia, to protect the inhabitants against possible massacre by tribesmen.



Photograph by Clinedinst.

CHIEF CRAZY SNAKE.

(Head of a warlike band of Indians in Oklahoma.)

April 16.—It is announced that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, is preparing to begin war on Salvador.

April 19.—The Russo-Bulgarian settlement is signed at St. Petersburg simultaneously with the signing of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement at Constantinople, Bulgaria paying \$16,400,000 as the price of independence.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 20.—An earth shock occurs in Catalonia....In the case against Col. Duncan G. Cooper and his son, Robin Cooper, charged with the murder of ex-United States Senator E. W. Carmack at Nashville, Tenn., the jury returns a verdict of murder in the second degree, with twenty years' imprisonment as the penalty.

March 21.—Czar Nicholas, of Russia, confers the Grand Cross of Alexander Nevski on President Diaz, of Mexico.

March 22.—The Cunard liner *Mauretania* breaks all east-bound records, completing the run from Ambrose Channel Lightship to Daunt's Rock in four days, eighteen hours, and twenty-five minutes, making an hourly average of 25.61 knots, the best day's record being 609 knots.... William Whitla, the kidnapped son of J. P. Whitla, of Sharon, Pa., is returned to his father at Cleveland, Ohio.

March 23.—News is received that Lieutenant Shackleton, of the British navy, has reached a point within 111 miles of the South Pole, the farthest south yet reached (see page 594)....

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt sails from New York for Africa.

March 25.—Sir William Ramsey announces that he has succeeded in transmuting zirconium, thorium, hydro-fluorsalicylic acid, and bismuth into carbon....Gifts of \$100,000 to Phillips-Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H., are announced....Ex-Secretary George B. Cortelyou is elected president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

March 26.—The Republic Iron & Steel Company announces a 10 per cent. wage reduction, affecting 12,000 men.

March 27.—The centenary of Edward Fitzgerald is commemorated at Ipswich, England (see page 616)....The new buildings of the Victoria College are opened at Alexandria.

March 29.—The Mansion House fund at London for the Italian earthquake is closed, the total amount subscribed being £139,000 (\$695,000)....Fire at the Havana Central Railway piers causes a loss estimated at \$1,000,000....The Zeppelin airship reaches a height of 6000 feet....A detachment of Crazy Snake's band of warlike Indians is surrounded in Oklahoma, and one Indian is killed and eight captured.

March 30.—The new Queens Borough Bridge, in New York City, is formally opened for traffic....Jan Pouren, the Russian refugee, is released from custody in New York.

April 1.—Four buildings of the federal military prison at Leavenworth, Kan., are destroyed by fire.

April 2.—Many cases of bubonic plague and yellow fever are reported in Guayaquil, Ecuador....The Virginian Railway, constructed by H. H. Rogers from Norfolk, Va., to Deepwater, W. Va., is opened....Count Zeppelin leaves Munich in his airship at 3:30 p. m. and arrives at Friedrichshafen at 8....Ex-President Roosevelt is warmly welcomed at Gibraltar.

April 3.—Fire at Ft. Worth, Tex., kills six persons and causes a property loss estimated at \$5,000,000.

April 5.—Ex-President Roosevelt lands at Naples.

April 6.—Ex-President Roosevelt arrives at Messina and is warmly greeted by King Victor Emmanuel.

April 7.—Ex-President Roosevelt sends from Messina a message to the American people, telling of the splendid work done by American officers and civilians to relieve the earthquake sufferers....The British steamer *Hero* strikes and sinks the destroyer *Blackwater* off Dungenes....At a conference between the anthracite operators and mine workers at Philadelphia the operators refuse all demands and submit a proposition to continue the present wage agreement for three years.

April 8.—About fifty wooden buildings in the tenement house district of Manchester, N. H., are destroyed by fire....Three submarine torpedo boats are launched at Quincy, Mass.

April 9.—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt arrives at Port Said.

April 11.—Fire at Lenox, Mass., causes the death of six persons and a property loss of \$300,000.

April 13.—Fire at Rochester, N. Y., causes damage aggregating \$500,000 and renders about 100 families homeless.

April 16.—The Cudahy Packing Company, of Kansas City, is indicted on 695 counts, charging fraud in affixing internal revenue stamps to oleomargarine.

April 18.—70,000 inhabitants of Vienna thank Emperor Francis Joseph for his successful efforts to preserve peace....The ceremonies of the beatification of Joan of Arc are held at St. Peter's, Rome.

April 19.—The committee of anthracite mine operators decides to report that the men must sign the agreement of the strike commission or expect a lockout.

OBITUARY.

March 21.—Rev. John B. Drury, D.D., editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, 70....Ex-Congressman William Connell, of Pennsylvania, coal operator and philanthropist, 82....Charles M. Kurtz, director of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, 54....Prince Michael Hilkov, member of the Council of the Russian Empire.

March 22.—Sir Roland Blennerhasset, 69....John H. Starin, head of the Starin transportation lines of New York, 83....Dr. Rudolph von Renvers, an eminent German physician.

March 23.—Dr. William H. Wahl, a well-known scientist of Philadelphia, 60....Col. William Lamb, a well-known Confederate veteran of the Civil War, 73.

March 24.—Rev. Sereno E. Bishop, D.D., of Hawaii, 85....Prof. Alfred Messel, the German architect, 56.

March 26.—Charles B. Waite, author and linguist, of Chicago, 85.

March 28.—Gov. Samuel G. Cosgrove, of Washington State....Dr. William Jones, the anthropologist sent to the Philippines by the Field Museum of Chicago, 34.

March 29.—Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, 62....Rear-Adm. George A. Converse, U. S. N., retired, 65....Rev. John Crowell, D.D., of East Orange, N. J., 95....Dr. Heinrich Wiegand, director-general of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, 54.

March 31.—Isaac Henderson, publisher, author, and playwright, 59....Gen. Count Egbert Hoyer von Asseburg, president of the German Committee of the Olympic Games, 63.

April 1.—Rev. James Stuart Dickson, secretary of the College Board of the Presbyterian Church, 50.

April 2.—Charles Chauncey Mellor, of Pittsburgh, musician and scientist, 73.

April 3.—Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet which was destroyed by the United States fleet at Santiago de Cuba in 1898, 70....Dr. William Henry Edwards, the naturalist, 88....Dr. H. C. Potter, founder and builder of the Pere Marquette Railroad, 86....Peter

Robert Burrell, fourth Baron Gwydyr, the oldest British peer, 99.

April 4.—Ritter von Sonnenthal, Austrian actor and manager, 75....Benjamin Johnson Lang, a prominent Boston musician, 71.

April 5.—Ex-Governor William A. Poynter, of Nebraska, 61.

April 6.—George Herbert McCord, landscape and marine painter, 61....Brig.-Gen. Marcus D. L. Simpson, U. S. A., retired, veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 85....Gen. Thomas W. Scott, Adjutant-General of the Illinois National Guard, a veteran of the Civil War.

April 7.—Ex-Congressman William Neville, of Nebraska, 66....Mrs. Will H. Low, translator of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson into French, 56.

April 8.—Mme. Helena Modjeska, the Polish actress, 65 (see page 605)....Prof. George Rice Carpenter, of Columbia University, 45.

April 9.—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, 74....Ex-Congressman Walter Reeves, of Illinois, 60....Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist, 55 (see page 636)....William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, a famous American traveler, 62.

April 10.—Algernon Charles Swinburne, the English poet, 72 (see page 637)....Paschal Grousset, French journalist and communist, 65.

April 11.—Theodore W. E. De Lemos, the well-known architect, 59....Joseph Russell Jones, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, 86.

April 12.—Stefan von Kotze, a leading German writer, 39....Anton Hesse, of Munich, a well-known sculptor, 71.

April 13.—Sir Donald Currie, head of the great English ship-owning concern, 84....Miss Carolina Holman Huidobro, a well-known lecturer on South American countries, 50.

April 14.—Ex-United States Senator Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina, 73.

April 16.—Edward H. Barnard, the landscape painter, 53....Charles M. Preston, former Superintendent of Banks of New York State, 57.

April 17.—Amzi L. Barber, president of the Barber Asphalt Company, 66....Prof. William H. Council, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, at Normal, Ala., 61....Mrs. Jennette Shepherd Loop, a well-known portrait painter, 69....Col. James E. Montgomery, a member of General Grant's staff during the Civil War, 82.

April 18.—Col. Jacob A. Augur, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., 60....Rev. James Harrison Rigg, D.D., a well-known Wesleyan Methodist minister in London, 88.

April 19.—Dr. Frank W. Draper, instructor and professor in Harvard Medical School, 66.

April 20.—Joseph C. Meredith, chief engineer of the Florida East Coast Railway extension, 53....John Dennin Hall, the well-known inventor, 80.



# ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CONVENTIONS, CELEBRATIONS, AND EXPOSITIONS, 1909.

## CELEBRATIONS AND EXPOSITIONS.

PLACE.	DATE.	SECRETARY.
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.....	Seattle, Wash. June 1-Oct. 16	Welford Beaton (Chief of Publicity), Seattle, Wash.
Hudson-Fulton Celebration.....	New York City & State, Sept. 25-Oct. 2	Col. Henry W. Sackett, Tribune Building, New York.
Lake Champlain Bicentenary Celebration.....	Lake Champlain, N. Y., July 5-9	Hon. Henry W. Hill, Murray Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
St. Louis Celebration of Centennial of Incorporation.....	St. Louis, Mo., October	Charles F. Wenmeker, St. Louis, Mo.
Cleveland Industrial Exposition.....	Cleveland, O., June 7-19	Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, O.
Golden West and American Industries Exhibition.....	London, Eng., May 25-29	O. G. Sonneck, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Congress of the Internationale Musikgesellschaft.....	Venna, Austria, July 9-10	
400th Anniversary of the Birth of John Calvin.....	Geneva, Switzerland, July 9-10	
500th Anniversary of the Founding of the University of Geneva.....	Geneva, Switzerland, July 9-10	
500th Anniversary of the Founding of the University of Leipzig.....	Leipzig, Germany, Aug. 10-Oct. 10	
National Exposition of Ecuador.....	Quito, Ecuador, May 3-June 23	Dr. Cesar Borja (Director), Quito, Ecuador.
International Exhibition of Latest Inventions.....	St. Petersburg, Russia, May-November	Society of Military, Maritime & Rural Science, St. Petersburg.
International Exhibition of Railways and Land Transport.....	Buenos Aires, Argentina, June-August	Eduardo Schiatter, C. E., Buenos Aires.
International Exposition.....	Kazan, Russia, May	
Archaeological and Historical Congress.....	Liege, Belgium, May	Soc. for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, Liege, Belgium.
International Exposition of Painting and Sculpture.....	Liege, Belgium, May	L. H. Auerum, Elisenweggreen 3, Christania, Norway.
International Automobile Exposition.....	Christiania, Norway, September	A. Staines Manners, 15 Chancery Lane, London, W. C.
"Wings of Progress" Exposition.....	London, England, September	
Congress for the Repression of Fraud in the Production and Manufacture of Food Products.....	Paris, October	

## EDUCATIONAL GATHERINGS.

Catholic Educational Association.....	Boston, Mass., July 15-15	F. W. Hayward, Columbus Ohio.
Association of American Teachers.....	Chicago, Ill., July 15-Aug. 29	Charles Murray, 7 E. 42d Street, New York.
Chautauqua Institution.....	Chautauqua, N. Y., July 5-9	George E. Vincent (President), Chautauqua, N. Y.
National Education Association.....	Denver, Colo., June 22-July 30	Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.
Summer School of the South.....	Knoxville, Tenn., June 22-July 30	P. P. Claxton (Superintendent), Knoxville, Tenn.

## MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.

American Baptist Mideastern Union.....	Portland, Ore., June 2-15	F. P. Hazard, D.D., Box 41, Boston, Mass.
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.....	Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 12-15	Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
American Christian Missionary Society.....	Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 11-19	W. B. Warren, Blissel Block, Pittsburg, Pa.
American Federation of Catholic Societies.....	Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8-11	Anthony Matte, St. Louis, Mo.
American Missionary Association.....	Burlington, Vt., Oct. 19-21	C. J. Ryder, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.
American Unitarian Association.....	Chicago, Ill., September 27	Rev. Walter F. Greenman, 684 Astor Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Baptist Young People's Union of America.....	Savannah, Ga., July 8-11	George T. Webb, 324 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Bible Teachers' Training School.....	Montreal, N. Y., July 1-Aug. 18	Hubert C. Herring, D.D., 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Congregational Home Missions Society.....	Providence, R. I., October	
Disciples of Christ, Centennial Anniversary.....	Pittsburg, Pa., July 7-12	Edwin M. Randall, 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Epworth League, International Convention.....	Seattle, Wash., June 10	John G. Dahlberg, 372 Logan Avenue, Winthrop, Canada.
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of No. America.....	Red Wing, Minn., September 9	Wm. K. Frick, D.D., Milwaukee, Wis.
Evangelical Lutheran Church in N. A., General Council.....	Minneapolis, Minn., May 21-24	Jennie M. Greenwood, 5535 Baureme Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
International Order of King's Daughters and Sons.....	Bucyrus, O., May 21-24	James P. Kasper, 1225 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington.
National Spiritualists' Association.....	Hochester, N. Y., Oct. 22-27	Frances P. Parks, East Northfield, Mass.
National Teachers' Association.....	East Northfield, Mass., May 1-Oct. 1	A. G. Moody, East Northfield, Mass.
Northfield Conference and Summer Schools.....	East Northfield, Mass., May 1-Oct. 1	William H. Roberts, D.D., Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., General Assembly.....	Denver, Colo., May 20-June 1	

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South), General Assembly, Savannah, Ga.  
 Railroad P. M. C. A., International Conference, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Reformed Church in America, General Synod, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Southern Baptist Young People's Union, Louisville, Ky.  
 Salvation Army National Congress, Chicago, Ill.  
 Society of Christian Endeavor, International Convention, St. Paul, Minn.  
 United Presbyterian Church of No. Am., General Assembly, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Universalist General Convention, Detroit, Mich.  
 Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Port Huron, Mich.  
 Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, Omaha, Neb.  
 Y. M. C. A. Employed Officers' Conference, Barmen-Elberfeld, Ger-  
 Y. M. C. A. World's Conference, many.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL GATHERINGS.

American Academy of Medicine, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 American Association for the Advancement of Science, Baltimore, Md.  
 American Association for the Study of the Feeble Minded, Chicago, Ill.  
 American Bar Association, Detroit, Mich.  
 American Climatological Association, Fort Monroe, Va.  
 American Electrochemical Society, Niagara Falls, Canada.  
 American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Thousand Islands, N. Y.  
 American Institute of Homopathy, Detroit, Mich.  
 American Society of Mining Engineers, Spokane, Wash.  
 American Library Association, Richmond, Va.  
 American Medical Association, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 American Medico-Psychological Association, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 American Pomological Society, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 American Society of Civil Engineers, St. Catharines, Ont.  
 American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Breston Woods, N. H.  
 American Society of Pathologists, Washington, D. C.  
 American Therapeutic Society, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Association of American Physicians, New Haven, Conn.  
 International Dental Congress, Washington, D. C.  
 International Hahnemannian Association, Berlin, Germany.  
 International Hygienic Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL CONFERENCES.

American Economic Association, New York  
 American Public Health Association, New York  
 Country Life Conference, Richmond, Va.  
 Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, Chautauqua, N. Y.  
 National Association of Manufacturers, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.  
 National Conference of Charities and Corrections, New York, N. Y.  
 National Municipal League, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 National Peace League, Cincinnati, O.  
 National Peace Congress, Chicago, Ill.  
 Playground Association of America, Chicago, Ill.  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### OTHER OCCASIONS.

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Richmond, Va.  
 American Federation of Labor, New York  
 American Railway Association, Chicago, Ill.  
 Grand Army of the Republic, National Encampment, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 International Sunshine Society, New York, N. Y.  
 National American Woman Suffrage Association, Seattle, Wash.  
 United Confederate Veterans, Annual Reunion, Memphis, Tenn.

Rev. W. A. Alexander, Clarksville, Tenn.  
 Edwin L. Hamilton, Railroad Association Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.  
 William L. Shaw, 125 Parkville Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.  
 William H. De Hart, D.D., Baritan, N. J.  
 L. P. Learle, Oxford, Miss.  
 Col. George French, 399 State Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 William Shaw, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.  
 D. F. McGill, D.D., 1508 Chartiers Street, Allegheny, Pa.  
 I. M. Atwood, D.D., 189 Harvard Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Rev. John A. McNeill, 1100 Madison Ave., New York  
 Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, 2969 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

July 28-Aug. 2

Dr. Charles McIntire, 52 N. Fourth Street, Easton, Pa.  
 Dr. O. C. Rogers, Fairhault, Minn.  
 John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Guy Hinsdale, M. D., Hot Springs, Va.  
 Prof. Jos. W. Richards, Lehigh University, So. Bethlehem, Pa.  
 Ralph W. Pope, 33 West 38th Street, New York  
 Dr. J. Richey Horner, 635 Rose Building, Cleveland, O.  
 Dr. W. H. Wood, 1000 Broadway, New York  
 J. I. Weyer, State Library, Albany, N. Y.  
 Dr. George H. Simmons, 103 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Dr. H. L. Chiles, Metcalf Building, Auburn, N. Y.  
 John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 Charles Warren Hunt, 220 West 57th Street, New York  
 Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 13th Street, New York  
 Dr. A. C. Barnes, 1530 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Dr. Noble P. Barnes, Washington, D. C.  
 Dr. George M. Kober, 1819 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 Burton Lee Thorpe, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Dr. J. B. S. King, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

T. N. Carver, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Dr. Charles O. Probst, Columbus, O.  
 Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.  
 George S. Boudnot, 170 Broadway, New York  
 Alexander Johnson, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 Clinton Rogers Woodruff, No. American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Dr. J. W. Whiting, 174 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Royal L. Melendy, 174 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Henry S. Curtis, Metropolitan Building, New York City.

C. B. Bryant, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Frank Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.  
 W. F. Allen, 24 Park Place, New York  
 Henry M. Nevius (Commander-in-Chief), Red Bank, N. J.  
 Mrs. Mary D. Beattie, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York  
 Elizabeth J. Hauser, Warren, Ohio.  
 William E. Mickle (Adjutant-General), New Orleans, La.

# CARTOONS ON CURRENT TOPICS, PARTICULARLY THE TARIFF.



PRESIDENT TAFT GIVES DIRECTIONS.

"Now, then, boys, hew to the line, but be careful not to cut any deeper."

From the *Globe* (Utica, N. Y.).



UNCLE SAM (to the State): "You shave his face, and I'll cut his hair."

From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, Wash.).



500 BUTTONS.

From the *World* (New York).



JUST A LITTLE TIP TO HER REPRESENTATIVE.  
From the Pioneer-Press (St. Paul).



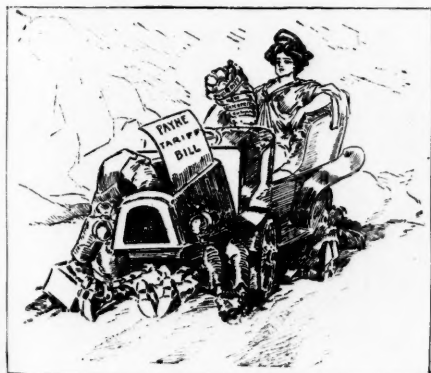
THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE.  
From the World (New York).



GOOD NEWS.  
From the Spokesman-Review (Spokane).



JESTER JOE CANNON.  
"Why is a Democrat?"  
From the Call (New York), the Socialist's daily.



HURRY IT UP.  
From the World (New York).



HOW IT IS.  
CHORUS: "I don't need it, uncle, but the other fellow does."  
From the Times-Star (Cincinnati).



ANOTHER GOLD BRICK.

From the *Sentinel* (Knoxville).

The making of the new tariff schedules by Congress continues to engage the attention of the cartoonists, and the proposals to tax articles of women's apparel have provoked many specimens of the car-



LOOK PLEASANT, PLEASE!

Puzzle picture.—Find the party whose portrait won't appear in the photograph.

From the *Herald* (Boston).

toonists' work. The "ultimate consumer" also comes in for attention from these knights of the pencil, on the score that he is likely to be entirely ignored in the processes of tariff-making.



THE TEMPEST IN OUR TEAPOT.

From the *Traveler* (Boston).

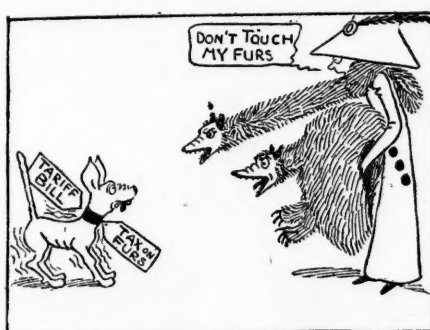
ALLOWED TO LAND AT LAST.

From the *Herald* (Boston).





"THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



NOT POPULAR WITH THE LADIES.  
From the *Evening World* (New York).



ON THE WAY TO INDEPENDENCE.  
From the *Journal* (Detroit).



A NEW MOTTO IN RAPID TRANSIT MANAGEMENT.  
From the *Press* (New York).



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GERMAN TAR: "We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do. We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too."

JOHN BULL: "I say, that's my old song."

GERMAN TAR: "Well, it's mine now."

From *Punch* (London).



MIGHT IS RIGHT; OR, A STUDY IN INTERNATIONAL CHIVALRY.

GERMANY (to Russia): "I am sure you will find my Balkan arguments irresistible,—in your present condition."

From *Punch* (London).



AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF SERBIA'S AMBITIONS.

Be not alarmed, kind gentlemen. This ferocious-looking person is not an anarchist about to throw a bomb. He is merely,—as picture number two indicates,—a Servian citizen who has imbibed more Russian whiskey than is good for him.

From *Floh* (Vienna).



"WHERE DO I COME IN?"

China's pertinent question apropos of the attitudes of Japan and Russia in the Manchurian railroad problem.

From the *Saturday Review* (Shanghai).



MADAME LA FRANCE AFRAID FOR HER FRANCS.

"IVAN" (to Russia): "For mercy sake, keep out of that row. You have most of my funds in your pocket."

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

# SENATOR ALLISON'S RECOLLECTIONS OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN.

[Had Senator William B. Allison been in better health during the latter part of his life the country might have been able to read reminiscences of a most interesting kind. He had determined to write of the most interesting epochs of his long public career, but never had the time. His last days were spent in an effort to regain the health which had been broken under the continuous strain of a busy life. Several months before his death I had a chat with him about the great men of the past and present whom he had known. I have here set down the comments he made, quoting him directly when his remarks were most pertinent. The story was submitted to Senator Allison for revision, and he desired to change a few words here and there because he feared, in the kindness of his heart, that they might offend some living person, but he never felt well enough to make such changes. With such exceptions the article had his approval. No changes have since been made, save a few of a verbal character made necessary on account of the Senator's death.—A. W. D.]

**"I** HAVE been intimately acquainted with ten different Presidents of the United States, and during their incumbencies of the Presidential office I was a member of the Senate or House of Representatives. I entered Congress a member from Iowa in 1863, in the midst of the Civil War. I served eight years in the House and entered the Senate in 1873, and have been a member of that body continuously since that time. The Presidents I have known were Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, and Roosevelt."

With these words the late Senator Allison entered upon an interesting reminiscence when asked about public men he had known in his long career. The Senator had then achieved a record which eclipsed all others and which may not soon be equaled. He had been a member of the Senate continuously for thirty-five years, and was serving his sixth consecutive term. Other men had been elected for six terms,—one of them, the late Senator Morgan, of Alabama, had entered upon his sixth consecutive term when he died,—but Allison had five years more service. At the time of his death he had been chosen by a State primary for a seventh consecutive term, and, if he could have lived to the age of a number of Senators who have died in harness, he would have had forty-two years of continuous service in the Senate. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, was for more than thirty years a member of the Senate, but he only lived a little more than a year after entering upon his sixth term. John Sherman, of Ohio, was longer in actual service than Morrill, having thirty-two years to his

credit, but his service was interrupted by four years' vacancy when he was Secretary of the Treasury under President Hayes.

## A PATHETIC REMINISCENCE OF BUCHANAN.

"I did not know President Buchanan personally," said Senator Allison, "but I saw him at the time of Lincoln's first inauguration. I remember particularly his departure. He was driving to the Baltimore and Ohio station with his bags piled upon the driver's seat. It was an old, white, haggard face that peered out of the window, and no one gave it a friendly greeting. There was no escort and seemingly no regret at his departure from the capital where he had been chief magistrate. There may have been some person in the carriage with him, but apparently he was alone. It was a pathetic picture of the sad closing of a career. Buchanan had struggled twenty years for the Presidency, and was an old man when finally elected. He was constantly over a political volcano while in the White House. Pledges and promises of twenty years were brought to him for redemption, and there were not places for one-fourth of those who presented their political promissory notes. His term closed with a divided nation, with his own party disrupted, and himself blamed for conditions absolutely beyond his control. At this distance, and in the light of knowledge and experience, the picture of Buchanan on that March day in 1861 looks more pitiful to me than it then seemed."

## LINCOLN AND NASBY.

During the first part of President Lincoln's administration Senator Allison had

been active in organizing and dispatching Iowa troops to the front, and naturally when he came to Washington as a member of the House of Representatives he was well known to the President by reputation.

"I well remember one of my early interviews with Lincoln. I had not talked very long before he said:

"Allison, have you read Nasby's book?"

"I had read Petroleum V. Nasby's 'Confederit X Roads' letters, but did not know they had been published in book form, and I replied 'no.'

"Not to have read Nasby proclaims a man an ignoramus," said Lincoln. 'Listen to this,' and he read a selection from one of the letters.

"I then explained that I had read the letters, but did not quite understand the President's reference when he asked the question. I was acquitted of being 'an ignoramus,' and during the remainder of Lincoln's life in the White House we were the best of friends. He became to me a greater man day by day, and has grown as the years pass, until he has become one of the greatest figures of American history."

#### LEADERS IN THE "RECONSTRUCTION" ERA.

Mr. Allison was a member of the House during the whole of Johnson's administration and the first two years of Grant's first term. Those were the stormy days of "reconstruction," the days when old Ben Wade was leader of the Senate, and Thaddeus Stevens was leader in the House. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was Speaker; James G. Blaine was being groomed as his successor. Among other members famous then and since were Roscoe Conkling, John A. Logan, George F. Hoar, James A. Garfield, Robert Schenck, "Sunset" Cox, William D. Kelley, Samuel J. Randall, Proctor Knott, Eugene Hale, Elihu Washburne, Henry Winter Davis, George S. Boutwell, Oakes Ames, Ignatius Donnelly, Francis P. Blair, George H. Pendleton, John A. Kasson, Benjamin F. Butler, Rutherford B. Hayes, and others of lesser note. Many of those members Senator Allison afterward met as colleagues in the Senate. Two of them he saw elevated to the White House, and several have served as cabinet officers or on foreign missions.

"Thad. Stevens was the master," said Senator Allison. "He was the absolute ruler of the House. His strong personality and ability gave him the command. In those days the Ways and Means Committee han-

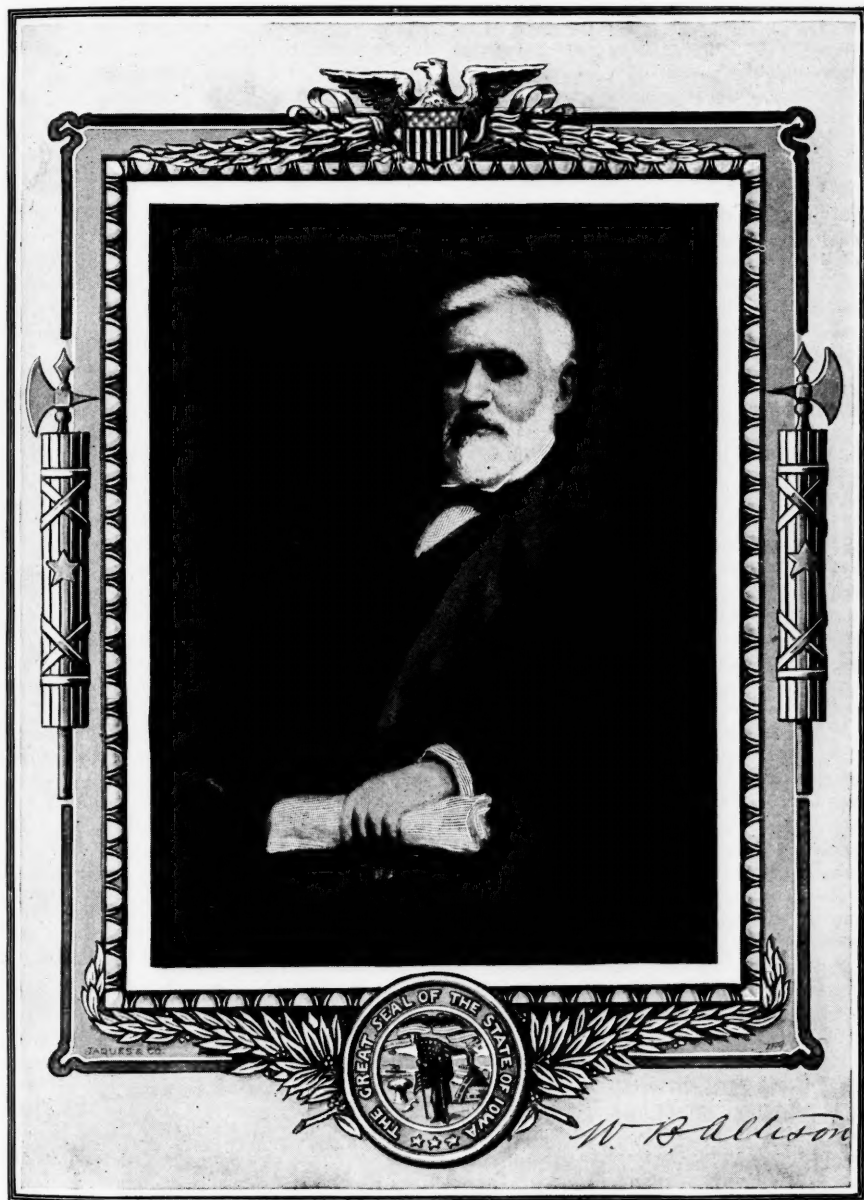
dled the appropriations. During my service in the House the committee was divided, the Appropriations Committee being created. Stevens went with the Appropriations Committee and Schenck became chairman of Ways and Means, but Stevens continued as leader. His power was not diminished in the least, and while he remained in the House he was the master.

"Stevens did not hesitate to use strong measures to accomplish his purposes, and often keen wit served his turn as well as argument. I remember one day when the Indian appropriation bill was under consideration, and Maynard, of Tennessee, opposed a provision in it which was supported by Stevens. Maynard wore his hair long, and as he was dark, he looked something like an Indian. In fact, it was said he had Indian blood in his veins. He spoke earnestly and vigorously against the provision in the bill to which he was opposed, closing with quite a long Latin quotation. Stevens replied by saying that 'so far as the gentleman spoke in English I cannot agree with him and I am not familiar with his Choctaw, and therefore cannot indorse it.' There was a hearty laugh at Maynard's expense, and his motion was promptly voted down. Next to Stevens Schenck was the strongest man in the House. He was a strong partisan and supported the drastic policy of Stevens against the Johnson administration.

"My own personal relations with President Johnson were the best, though not very extensive. In those days Congress was constantly at war with the President and deprived him of power wherever it was possible to do so.

"Elihu Washburne was a forceful man. He essayed the rôle of defender and sponsor for General Grant while Grant was in command of the army, and afterward when he became President. Washburne rather claimed the credit of discovering Grant, and was his most faithful friend in the House. He was also a great stickler for economy, and carefully scrutinized the appropriation bills.

"Garfield and Hayes were both in the House while I was a member. Garfield was always a commanding figure and a man of considerable prominence, but did not reach the stage of leadership while I was in the House. In the 70's he came to the front. As the old leaders of war time and reconstruction days passed away, a dozen men came forward and among them were Blaine, Garfield, Hoar, Kelley, and Kasson on the



THE LATE SENATOR ALLISON OF IOWA.

(From the painting by Wilbur N. Reaser, purchased by the United States Senate for its own gallery.)



Republican side, and Morrison, Julian, Holman, and Voorhees on the Democratic side. The days of the 'brigadiers' in the House were after my time. They came when the Democrats of the Southern States regained control and, naturally, prominent men of the Confederacy were sent to Congress.

"Mr. Hayes was always regarded as a solid, substantial man in the House, but never took the rank of a leader. No one ever suspected that he had the making of a President in him when he was in the House. In fact, no one ever considered Garfield a possibility in those days. I think both can be considered typical 'dark horses' of which so much is said about the time a national convention is about to assemble."

#### THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION: HAYES-TILDEN DISPUTE.

The Hayes-Tilden contest for the Presidency was one of the most exciting periods in the history of the country, ranking next to the Civil War. In fact, civil war was narrowly averted. Senator Allison, though comparatively a new member of the Senate, took an active part in that celebrated case. As it afterward proved, his own political fortunes were linked with the contest and, had Tilden been seated, it is altogether probable that Allison's Senatorial career would have been cut short with one term.

When the dispute over the election became acute McCrary, of Iowa, introduced a resolution looking to a settlement of the controversy. Out of this resolution grew the Electoral Commission. But it was with many misgivings that certain Republicans consented to the commission. The matter was in dispute many days between the two houses. Senator Allison supported McCrary in his movement for the commission. McCrary was a member of the conference committee between the two houses, and frequently consulted Allison. "Don't agree to anything until the Republicans in the Senate can unite," Allison told McCrary, and, as the Republicans were divided, it looked as if an agreement might never be reached. The dispute was over the method in which the justices of the Supreme Court were to be selected, the order being very important. Taking them in the order of seniority, two Republicans and two Democrats would be chosen and the fifth would be David Davis, who had been appointed by Lincoln, and had since become an independent. But Davis was to be elected to the Senate in Illinois, and the

next justice was then Bradley, a Republican. At the time of the agreement, however, it was not absolutely known that Davis would not be a member of the commission. Senator Morton, of Indiana, would not sign the report which was finally presented, but consented to it with the reservation that he should oppose it in the Senate.

The night before the report was presented there was a dinner at Senator Allison's house and Blaine and Kasson were both there, with several others. They then agreed that the commission scheme was the best that could be framed. The next day Morton spoke against it. John Sherman declared it to be a device to prevent Hayes from being seated as President. Then Blaine vigorously opposed it in the House.

"And there is where Blaine fell down," remarked Senator Allison. "Kasson supported him. They had figured it out that the commission would seat Tilden. Already the Republican papers of Iowa were declaring that the Republicans had been trapped by the Democrats and Tilden would be seated. Kasson was understood to be a candidate for my seat in the Senate, and if the Electoral Commission, which I advised and supported, had seated Tilden instead of Hayes, Kasson would have defeated me for the Senate." As it was, the people forgot all about it when the elections came around. It was not mentioned in the campaign. I never understood why Blaine changed his mind unless it was on account of the strong opposition that developed among a number of Republican leaders. The Democrats have always claimed they were cheated in that contention. But Hayes made a good President. He was not a brilliant man, but was honest, conscientious, and firm."

#### GARFIELD, BLAINE, AND ARTHUR.

Garfield was not President long enough for Senators to take his measure as chief executive, and all the talk of his brief career in the White House was centered around the bitter controversy between himself and the New York Senators, Conkling and Platt.

Garfield took two men out of the Senate who were in a measure rivals of Senator Allison. Blaine he made Secretary of State and William Windom, of Minnesota, he made Secretary of the Treasury. Blaine was an aggressive, dictatorial man. His six years in the Speaker's chair and short minority leadership in the House, together with the fact that in two national conventions, 1876

and 1880, he had nearly carried off the nomination, tended to increase the natural dominance of his character. Beyond question had Blaine remained long in the Senate he and Allison would have clashed, because their natures were so different and because Allison, with his natural conservatism, would never have followed Blaine in his more vigorous, not to say rash, policies. Windom was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and when he went into the Cabinet, Allison, who was the ranking Republican member, succeeded to the place, a position he held until his death, with the exception of two years, 1893-'95, when the Democrats controlled the Senate. Windom was like Allison in the matter of being a man of facts and figures, but gave more attention to transportation problems.

Of Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded Garfield after his tragic death, Senator Allison said: "He was punctillious in his promises, always a courteous gentleman, and considerate to a degree. President Arthur was a man of ability, but he left much to his Cabinet officers. In his administration the Cabinet minister transacted all the business pertaining to his department unless it was a matter of great importance. Arthur believed in having competent men as Cabinet officers and holding them responsible for the management of their departments."

#### CLEVELAND, HARRISON, MC KINLEY.

Senator Allison did not care to discuss the careers of Presidents then living, one of whom was Grover Cleveland. "My relations with Mr. Cleveland and all the members of his Cabinet," he said, "were cordial and friendly at all times. As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations I was brought into close relations with Mr. Cleveland and his administration, and, although we belonged to different parties, we always maintained the best personal relations."

"Benjamin Harrison served six years in the Senate, but was in private life when nominated and elected President. He has often been described as a cold, hard man, but those who knew him well have no such impression. He was retiring and had a way of keeping within himself which some of the newspaper writers have described as 'drawing into his shell like a turtle.' But when once acquainted with him he was genial and pleasant. His administration was very successful and a credit to the country."

"Although I never served in the House

with President McKinley, I was intimately associated with him during the consideration of the McKinley Tariff bill. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and I a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate. We were both on the conference committee where the bill, as it became a law, was agreed upon. When he became President our relations were not only cordial, but intimate, and I, with others, was in frequent consultation with the President. This was especially true before and during the Spanish War period. I learned to know him as the kindly, courteous gentleman that he was, and one who desired only the best interests of his country."

#### IN THE COUNSELS OF ROOSEVELT.

Senator Allison was one of the most trusted advisers of President Roosevelt. He knew the President when he was Civil Service Commissioner, also when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt presided over the Senate only for a short time in 1901, when the Senate held a short session to inaugurate the new administration and confirm the nominations. When Mr. Roosevelt became President he turned to Senator Allison as one of the men whom he could consult on all important questions. It was Senator Allison who finally suggested changes in the railroad rate bill which enabled the President and the majority of the Republican Senators to reach an agreement by which that measure was passed. Senator Allison would not discuss or comment upon an administration which had not been completed, and with which he was so intimately associated.

#### THIRTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE SENATE.

There were strong men in the Senate when Mr. Allison became a member, thirty-six years ago. Of those who were members of that body at that time or took their seats when he did only nine are now living, and none of them is in public life. He was at the time of his death eight years the senior of any man then a member of the Senate, and antedated by two years any man now in Congress in the commencement of service. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, entered the House two years after Allison. He was out for a number of years and Governor of his State six years. Cullom was Allison's junior in the Senate by ten years. Among the men whom Allison found in the Senate when he entered that body were the following:

Powell Clayton and Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas (Clayton is still living, and until recently was ambassador to Mexico; Dorsey is also living), Thomas F. Bayard and Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware; John A. Logan and Richard Oglesby, of Illinois; Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana; John James Ingalls, of Kansas; Hannibal Hamlin and Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; Charles Sumner and George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Zach. Chandler and Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan; Alexander Ramsey and William Windom, of Minnesota; Lewis V. Bogy and Carl Schurz, of Missouri; John P. Jones and William M. Stewart, of Nevada (the former still living); Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Roscoe Conkling and Reuben Fenton, of New York; John Sherman and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Henry B. Anthony and William Sprague, of Rhode Island (the latter still living); William G. (Parson) Brownlow, of Tennessee; George F. Edmunds and Justin Morrill, of Vermont (Edmunds is still living); Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia (who is still living, and was a Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1904); Matthew H. Carpenter and Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin.

In 1876, three years later, Colorado was admitted, and Henry M. Teller came to the Senate. He held the seat until March 4, of the present year, save four years passed in Arthur's cabinet. Blaine succeeded Morrill, of Maine. William Pinkney Whyte was elected from Maryland, taking his seat two years later than Allison. After a long interval he was again a Senator, serving the unexpired term of the late Senator Gorman. Other men of prominence who entered the Senate while Allison was yet a young member of that body were Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri; John T. Morgan, of Alabama; David Davis, of Illinois; James B. Beck, of Kentucky; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; M. C. Butler and Wade Hampton, of South

Carolina; Orville H. Platt and Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Henry L. Dawes and George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; George G. Vest, of Missouri; Eugene Hale and William P. Frye, of Maine; George H. Pendleton of Ohio, Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland.

#### STRONG PERSONALITIES.

Commenting upon some of these men Senator Allison said: "Morton, of Indiana, intellectually, was the peer of any man of his time. He became feeble in health in his later years, but his mind remained strong and unclouded. Owing to his health he made his speeches while sitting in his chair, a courtesy the Senate cheerfully accorded him. Matt. Carpenter was one of the most brilliant men and ablest lawyers I ever knew. Thurman was another great lawyer and so, also, was Edmunds. Zach. Chandler was a strong, able man, and as intense a partisan as ever existed. Senator Cockrell was one of the best legislators ever in the Senate. While a partisan on party issues, he was an American at all times. He aided greatly in the settlement of Cuban difficulties, and we owe much to him in securing the reorganization of the army after the Spanish War. Mr. Cockrell belonged to the later generation rather than those who were prominent when I first entered the Senate. With him were Beck, of Kentucky, and Gorman, of Maryland, the latter succeeding Beck as the Democratic leader. But Gorman soon became the actual leader of his party after he came to the Senate, and before he succeeded Beck. He achieved his greatest triumph in the defeat of the Elections' bill in the Fifty-first Congress. The way he handled that bill fixed his status. In many ways Gorman was the greatest judge of character that was ever in the Senate. I always found him fair-minded, and all in all he was a valuable Senator."





A GROUP OF AMERICANIZED OSTRICHES.

## NATURALIZING THE OSTRICH.

BY WILL ROBINSON.

THE Western stockman and farmer is of necessity a pioneer, and by nature anything but conservative. Not satisfied with revolutionizing methods of growing grain, raising fruit, and breeding domesticated animals, he has invaded the domain of the sportsman and trapper, and claimed many of their former subjects as his own.

In Texas he is breeding buffaloes and crossing them with cattle, in Oregon he is raising Chinese pheasants, on Alaskan islands he is farming foxes, and now, the latest thing, he is growing ostriches in Arizona and California as calmly as his grandmother raised chickens in Connecticut.

It was a transplanted Briton over in South Africa, however, who really started the business. The beginning was made some time in the early sixties, when a Kaffir chief brought to Grahamston, Cape Colony, six pairs of splendid birds and presented them to Sir Walter Currie, commandant of the mounted police. The birds thrived in captivity, grew even better feathers than they did in their wild state, and multiplied. Fortunes were made, and ostrich farming in South Africa became an established industry.

Attracted by these successes, in 1882, an enthusiastic adventurer in the by-paths of commerce, filled the hold of a steamer bound for New York with, it is said, 200 ostriches.

Imagine a drove of these gigantic birds, weighing from 250 to 300 pounds each, accustomed to sunlight, the open range, and

fresh air, tightly packed in wet, dark, ill-ventilated pens, on a floor that pitched and tossed unceasingly. Small wonder that the voyage was a time of horror and death for the birds. All but a pitiful remnant perished on the way. From New York the survivors were shipped to San Francisco, where only twenty-two of the original number arrived alive.

After a time the birds underwent another enforced journey. This time to a farm near Anaheim, in sunny Southern California, where, at last, the wanderers found a congenial home.

During the next four years three more importations from South Africa were made, the total aggregating about 100 birds; forty-four of which, brought over by Mr. Edwin Cawston, were destined to become the ancestors of fully 75 per cent. of the ostriches now in America.

The last shipment from Africa was made in 1901, when twelve gigantic Nubian birds were brought to the Pan-American Exposition. At the close of the fair, the herd was divided; half of the birds being shipped to an ostrich farm in South Pasadena, Cal., and the remaining six to the Salt River valley, Arizona.

The initial attempt to bring ostriches from California to Arizona was proportionately as disastrous as was the first importation from Africa.

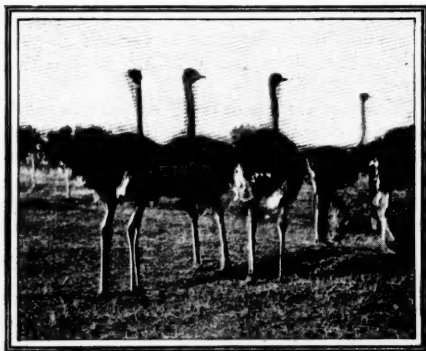
In 1888, two Arizona farmers, Josiah



SIX WEEKS' OLD OSTRICH CHICKS.  
(About two feet tall.)

Harbert and Newt Clanton, purchased a breeding pair and twelve chicks from the South Pasadena farm. The ostriches made the trip by rail without accident, and landed in good condition at Phoenix. Here they were put into a wagon to be conveyed to their owners' ranch. In order to handle better the somewhat obstreperous cargo, not only were hoods pulled over the birds' heads, but the wagon was covered with canvas. There were six dusty miles to be traveled under a hot Arizona sun. When the birds were uncovered at the ranch, eleven of the chicks were found to have smothered.

Certainly this was a discouraging start, and if anything further was needed to quench the ardor of these pioneer ostrich farmers, it was supplied during the year following, when



YEARLINGS.

the mother bird died from the effects of eating barbed wire.

This left the old male and one chick, who, doubtless being stirred to pity by the straits to which her owners were reduced, at the end of the third year laid an egg. The habit once formed was persisted in, and seven years later, in 1898, this admirable mother had ninety-seven children and grandchildren.

It is doubtful if any of the farmers now engaged in ostrich raising in Arizona ever saw one of the big birds before Harbert and Clanton introduced them. Naturally these pioneers learned things.

The old geography said: "The ostrich is the largest of living birds. It inhabits the



A GROUP OF COCKS AND HENS IN THE GENERAL PASTURE.

barren deserts of interior Africa, and runs with incredible swiftness. It is very timid and hides its head in the sand at the approach of danger."

Timid? Mr. Enterprising Rancher has his pair of birds safely enclosed in the old calf pasture, which he has surrounded with a smooth wire fence. The 300-pound male stands by the gate with his absurdly big eyes taking in the view. The new hired man reaches his hand through the wires to surreptitiously pluck a feather for Mary Ann's Sunday hat. There is a streak of ostrich leg that swishes through the air with the rapidity of a league player's bat. The big front



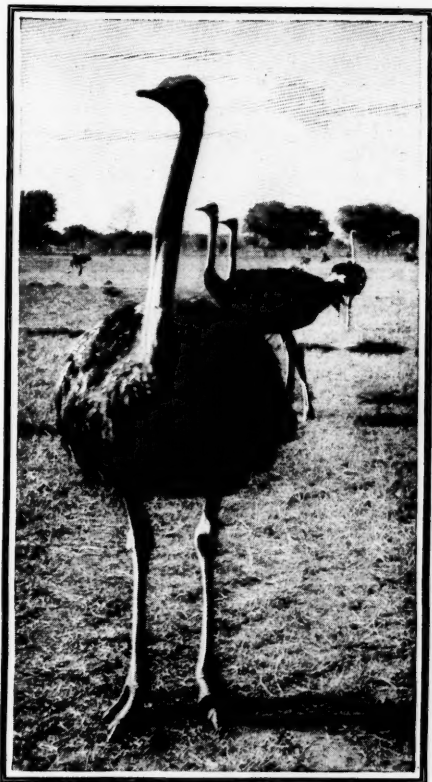
toe of the ostrich comes in contact with the hired man's shoulder, and the hired man goes to the hospital for a month.

The ostrich strikes forward and down, and the kick of a mule is a zephyr beside it.

He is a queer-looking bird, this swift-sailing frigate of the desert. Six to eight feet in height he stands, mostly neck and legs, and he can easily reach nine feet. He always dresses in conventional black, with white trimmings at the wings and tail. His head is all eyes and beak. The former discounts the eagle's for sharpness, and the latter would make a score or so of duck bills. The thighs of the bird are devoid of feathers, and give you the impression that he has just put on tights preparatory to taking his place in a comic opera chorus. His long shin is red to match his beak, and the foot is composed of two enormous toes.

Not the least surprising thing about one of the big males is his voice. It is the most unbird-like note imaginable. It is a roar: "Oom! Oom! Oom!" His throat swells out like a miniature balloon, and the farmyard sounds like a menagerie.

The marital life of the ostrich is quite above reproach. He marries early. Banns are usually cried by the time the contracting parties have reached their fourth year. In



AN OLD HEN.



A SEVEN-FOOT MALE, A FIGHTER.

South Africa, perhaps owing to a pagan or Mohammedan environment, the ostrich, occasionally, is polygamous, one proud lord sometimes being given charge over two meek and domesticated hens. In California and Arizona, in spite of Utah traditions, one wife is considered trouble enough for any husband.

The cock is always an ardent wooer, and when attempting to charm his inamorata his preenings and gyrations of head, body, and legs are enough to fill the breast of a Salomé dancer with envy and despair.

They do their own matchmaking, and mating is usually for life. Divorce is infrequent and unpopular. The hen is a model of constancy, and if a frivolous-minded husband sometimes attempts a mild flirtation with hens, his advances are properly frowned upon by the flock.

Once settled down to married life the big bird makes an exemplary husband and father.

A puzzling complication in the domestic life of the ostrich is brought about by the introduction of the incubator, and we may only conjecture the feeling it inspires in parental breasts. Is it a presuming usurper or a welcomed emancipator? It is truly a delicate question.

However, from the practical view of the farmer, there is no doubt as to the utility of the wooden hen. While parent-raised birds seem to be more vigorous, yet an entire brood is sometimes saved by temporarily transferring the eggs to an incubator when continued rain threatens the ruin of the hatch.

The hen often lays two and occasionally three settings a year, and there will be from eight to twenty eggs to each setting. The nest invariably made by the male is simply a shallow depression in the ground, which he scoops out with his breast. After the chicks are hatched, it is he and not the hen who attends most closely to their care. However, on most ranches the chicks are taken away from their parents and cared for in brooders, which house is big enough for a small family of people.

Perhaps the most attractive thing about the entire ostrich business is the fascinating manners of the young chicks. At birth they are about the size of a grown chicken, and in color not unlike a young turkey. After the first week or two they are the most agile things on earth, and as playful as young lambs.



MALE ROLLING EGGS TO NEST.

(The hen sometimes lays her eggs in different places about the inclosure. The cock always rolls them to nest.)

They are as familiar with you, and as inquisitive, as a cat. They whirl, gambol, and dart about like nothing else in the world. A clap of the hands, and they scurry off like a lot of witches, only to be back again in a few moments, picking at your buttons, and looking longingly at your teeth when you open your mouth to laugh at them.

While the business of the domesticated ostrich is to grow feathers and not to contribute to omelets, still the eggs are very good eating. When the market quotation is fifty cents a dozen for the product of the Kansas chicken, a housewife might gladly embrace the opportunity to purchase one-twelfth of a dozen strictly fresh ostrich eggs, for that fractional quantity will contain the makings of a breakfast for a family of fourteen. In other words, one ostrich egg has as much meat in it as two and one-half dozen hen eggs. One Americanized bird is on record with laying 250 pounds of eggs in a year.

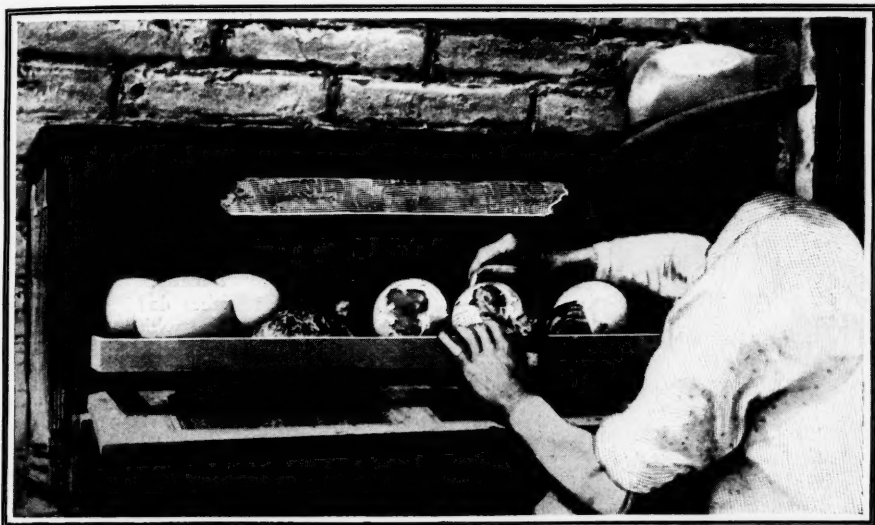
But, however much may be said of ostrich eggs as a matter of diet, there need be no fear that the vending of the flesh of the bird itself will ever unsettle the market for beef or turkey. Ostrich drum-sticks make fair eating, but the breast is all bone, and there is no white meat around the wish-bone to tempt farmers to Thanksgiving crimes.

As to the feeding of these gigantic fowls, it may be stated frankly that neither blue vitriol nor ten-penny nails are ever included in their menu. Like a chicken he must

swallow sharp stones to furnish his digestive organs with machinery to perform their work. It is perhaps this instinct that leads the bird to peck at any bright object that attracts his eyes.

Generally speaking, his tastes are varied and indiscriminating.

After all, as a steady diet, the bird does well on alfalfa. When pasturage is green he is simply turned in and grazes like a horse or cow. When green feed is short, three and a half pounds of chopped alfalfa hay a day and an equal amount of bran and an equal amount of corn or rolled barley once a week will keep the big fowl in prime condition.



AN OSTRICH INCUBATOR.  
(Helping ostrich chicks out of the shell.)

So far, in America, the ostrich has shown a remarkable freedom from disease. Measles, distemper, pip, and indigestion all pass him by. The only fatalities have come from either smothering or accident.

No one seems to know just how long he will live. In Africa there are birds that have been in captivity for forty years, and are still raising feathers at the old stand. It is authoritatively stated, however, that twenty years comprises the profitable feather-raising period of the bird.

The first ostriches imported from South Africa were primarily brought over for exhibition purposes. Indeed, there seems to have been no idea that there was a profit in feathers until Harbert and Clanton began to figure results. Now in California the exhibition part of the enterprise is rapidly being subordinated to breeding and the growing of plumes, and in Arizona the show feature is practically ignored.

Feathers are first clipped when the birds are nine months old, and while both the first and second pluckings are salable at fair prices, it is not until the birds have reached their second birthday that the valuable plumes are at their best. After that the birds are plucked regularly every eight months. One and one-half pounds of feathers a plucking is considered a fair average, the feathers being worth about \$20 per

pound. This is taking the feathers as they run. Plumes of which it takes from 80 to 120 to weigh a pound are worth up to \$170 per pound in the markets of London and New York.

It is assumed in American ostrich-farming that each adult bird will produce \$30 worth of feathers per annum.

The black feathers and the fine white plumes come from the male bird, the second-quality white and the gray ones from the female. The best plumes come from the wings, the smaller ones from the tail, and both wings and tail produce the smaller feathers, which go into boas, stoles, etc.

The harvesting of feathers is always spoken of as plucking. However, it is only the smaller feathers that are pulled. The larger ones are carefully cut with shears, and the quill stumps pulled out later after they have dried. The operation is painless.

While the old theory that the ostrich hides his head in the sand at the approach of danger is never duplicated on the farms, yet the blinding of the eyes has a wonderfully soothing effect on the birds' nerves. This is usually accomplished by pulling a hood over the ostrich's head, when he can be shunted about with comparative ease.

Usually the pens of the younger birds and those of the females can be entered without danger by the keeper. With a bad-disposi-



PLUCKING PLUMES ON AN ARIZONA OSTRICH FARM.

tioned old male it is different. Then the keeper arms himself with an implement somewhat resembling a garden rake with the teeth removed, and the crossbar at the end lengthened and slightly bent outward. Should the keeper desire to remove a turbulent male to an adjoining pen, he places the "U" shaped end of his forked stick against the bird's breast. The contrary old male will always push against it. The keeper then backs through the gate and into the other pen the bird pushes after, his own contrariness accomplishing the keeper's desires.

Should the keeper be attacked when unarmed, his only chance is to lie down and roll for the fence. The 300-pound bird may break a rib or so by jumping on him, but he cannot administer his death-dealing kick to an object so close to the ground.

Cape Colony contains some 300,000 ostriches, and exports, in round numbers, \$7,000,000 of feathers a year. Nearly one-fifth of these come to America. Indeed, the enterprise is paying the South African farmers so well that they want to keep the rest of the world out of the business. With that end in view, stringent laws have been passed prohibiting the exportation of either live birds or eggs. But so far as Cape Colony is concerned the mischief is already done. There are farms in Egypt, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and America,—enough to enable American breeders to import new blood

into their herds whenever it is expedient.

At first reckoning, the American farmer is absolutely dazzled at the figures which grow under his fingers.

He figures that every hen will lay the limit of fifty or sixty eggs per year, and that all of them will turn into ostriches. A chick at six months is worth \$100, at breeding age \$800 and upwards per pair. If one hen ostrich lays sixty eggs,—sixty eggs being sixty birds, each worth \$400 apiece, and each producing \$30 worth of feathers a year, what would 100 hen ostriches do? No wonder the poor man goes to bed with a headache.

The cold fact of the business is that on a well-conducted farm the increase is considered satisfactory if it averages from four to six birds per pair per year.

The small rancher is going into it, too. One acre of irrigated land set to alfalfa will more than keep a pair of birds the year round. They require no more care and less fencing than hogs. One man can care for 100 birds, except at plucking time. The expenses on the big ranches will not average over \$10 a bird per annum.

There are about 500 birds in California divided among eight farms. There is one farm in Jacksonville, Fla., one at Hot Springs, Ark., and another in Oregon. It is, however, in Arizona that the business has developed most rapidly. The farms in that territory are all confined to the Salt River valley, near Phoenix, and contain about 3000 ostriches. The holdings run all the way from six birds to 1800.

The business is being systematized. The energy of the less-fertile birds is allowed to expend itself upon feather-raising. The increase is coming from the best stock. The result should be that not only should the number of fertile eggs per bird be increased, but the quality of the feathers should also show improvement.

So it would seem that these aliens from Africa bid fair to become adopted citizens of the United States. They have taken out their naturalization papers and made themselves at home. They like our climate, our food, and our ways. We are rather favorably impressed with them.

Certainly an animal which, aside from his money-making possibilities, is, at one time, the inspiration of the ballet dancer, the pillar of the Knights Templars lodge, the advocate of woman's emancipation, the ally of the Audubon Society, and the envy of the dyspeptic, should be worth cultivating.



EXPLOSION AT STANFORD MERTHYN COLLIERY, NEAR NEW CASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.  
(The photographer was in the act of making a picture of slack pile when explosion occurred.)

## OVERCOMING COAL-MINE DISASTERS.

### WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EXPLOSION INVESTIGATIONS AND LIFE-SAVING IN THE MINES—TESTING OF EXPLOSIVES.

BY GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

SINCE 1890 more than 25,000 men have met violent deaths in the coal mines of the United States.

One hundred thousand miners during this period have been either killed or more or less seriously injured in coal-mine explosions, cavings-in, and other accidents. Three-fourths of this terrific loss of life has been logically proved needless.

These are sufficiently appalling figures, but what is even worse, the death-rate from mine accidents has been increasing by leaps and bounds, and in 1907 had reached the record figures of 4.86 for every 1000 miners employed, the highest in the history of coal mining in this or any other country, and in spite of the fact that in no place in the world are natural conditions so favorable for the safe extraction of coal as they are in the United States.

Without remedial or stringently preventive action the country is on the threshold,

according to the belief of government and coal-mining experts, of a period of mine disasters and a death roll in excess of even present or past records. For with the exhaustion of the shallow and more easily mined coal seams in the near future, thinner and less regular seams must be worked. This, with the rapidly increasing cost of timber used for mine props, bringing the mining condition in the United States more nearly in a position of equality with those in foreign countries, must result in a great increase in the number of accidents unless measures are adopted to correct the conditions that have brought about our present unusually high death-rate.

But it may be predicted with entire confidence that an increased death-rate will not obtain in this country. We have before us the examples of Belgium and other foreign countries where coal mining is deeper and more dangerous but where the death-rate is



to-day only a fourth that of the United States and is constantly decreasing, due to governmental control of mining methods and explosives. Of greater promise still is the fact that we have at last awakened to the conditions of terrible mortality in the mines and have vigorously begun the work of government investigation of the causes of mine accidents, and the testing of explosives with a view to reducing such catastrophes to a minimum.

During 1907 there were 8441 men killed or injured in the coal mines of the country, and during 1908 probably nearly as many, although the figures are not yet available, while the Government investigations already made show that the number of these accidents caused directly or indirectly by mine explosions has been steadily increasing for years. They also indicate that this increase has been due in part to the lack of proper and enforceable mine regulations; in part to the lack of reliable information concerning the explosives used in mining, and the conditions under which they can be used safely in the presence of the gas and dust encountered in the mines; and in part to the fact that in the development of coal mining not only is the number of miners increasing, but many areas from which coal is being taken are either deeper or farther from the entrance, where good ventilation is more difficult and the dangerous accumulations of explosive gas more frequent.

#### TECHNOLOGIC EXPERT IS OPTIMISTIC.

"The increase both in the number and in the seriousness of mine explosions in the United States during past years," according to Prof. Joseph A. Holmes, the technologic expert of the Geological Survey, who is in immediate charge of these investigations, "may be expected to continue unless, through investigations made in the United States such as have proved effective in other coal-producing countries, information can be obtained and published concerning the explosives used, the conditions under which they may be used safely in the presence of coal dust or gas, and the general conditions which make for health and safety in coal-mining operations. Such information, obtained through comprehensive and impartial investigation, may serve in this, as in other countries, as an intelligent basis both for legislative enactments and for agreements among persons associated with mining operations.

"One after another of these terrible un-

derground disasters has awakened the sympathies of the nation and has aroused an earnest desire that they may be entirely prevented. Experience in the deeper and more dangerous coal mines of Belgium and other countries not only indicates that these mine accidents may be reduced to less than one-third their present number in the United States, but also gives promise of results which in the future may at least approach complete prevention."

#### STATISTICS OF COAL-MINE FATALITIES.

The following figures show the mine deaths annually during the past eighteen years,—a fairly constant increase up to and including 1907. It is believed that the figures for 1908 when compiled will show something of an improvement:

Number of men killed in the coal mines of the United States, 1890-1907:

1890.....	701	1899.....	1,243
1891.....	1,076	1900.....	1,493
1892.....	859	1901.....	1,594
1893.....	965	1902.....	1,828
1894.....	967	1903.....	1,794
1895.....	1,057	1904.....	1,990
1896.....	1,120	1905.....	2,067
1897.....	947	1906.....	2,061
1898.....	1,049	1907.....	3,200
			26,049

It will be noted that as many violent deaths have occurred in the coal mines of the United States during the last six years as during the preceding twelve years; the number of fatal accidents has practically doubled within that time.

The great increase in the production of coal during the past decade and the consequent increase in the number of miners employed in the industry might seem to account for the increase in the number of fatal accidents; but the table given below showing the number of men killed for each 1000 employed shows that the increase cannot be accounted for in this way.

#### DECREASE IN FOREIGN MINING FATALITIES.

In all European coal-producing countries the output of coal has increased greatly during the last ten years, but the number of deaths per thousand miners, instead of increasing as in this country, has undergone a marked and decided decrease. This decrease has been due to the effect of mining legislation in those countries for the safeguarding and protection of the lives of the workmen, and has been made possible by government action in establishing testing stations for the study of safety in mining.



GROUP OF THE THREE MINE EXPERTS FROM EUROPE AND MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

(1, J. A. Holmes, Chief Technologic Branch, U. S. Geological Survey; 2, George Otis Smith, Director U. S. Geological Survey; 3, Victor Wattenne, Inspector-General of Mines, Belgium; 4, Carl Meissner, Councilor for Mines, Germany; 5, Arthur Desborough, H. M. Inspector of Explosives, England.)

In the decade ending 1840 the number of Belgian miners killed for each 1000 employed was 3.19; in that ending 1870 it was 2.60; in the year 1900 it was 1.05, and in 1906 it was .94. It will thus be seen that there has been a constant reduction in the percentages of fatalities to a figure which is less than one-fourth the ratio now existing in the United States.

The following figures show a comparison of the death-rate among miners in the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, and France, so far as available, for each 1000 men employed, 1895-1906:

Year.	United States.	Belgium.	Great Britain.	Prussia.	France.
1895.....	2.67	1.40	1.49	2.54	...
1896.....	2.79	1.16	1.48	2.58	...
1897.....	2.34	1.03	1.34	2.35	1.07
1898.....	2.59	1.04	1.28	2.86	1.07
1899.....	2.98	.97	1.26	2.31	1.35
1900.....	3.24	1.05	1.30	2.25	1.42
1901.....	3.24	1.16	1.36	2.34	1.03
1902.....	3.49	1.07	1.24	1.99	.95
1903.....	3.14	1.14	1.27	1.92	.86
1904.....	3.38	.93	1.24	1.80	.80
1905.....	3.53	.91	1.35	1.85	.84
1906.....	3.40	.94	1.29	1.94	...
1907.....	4.86	...	...	...	...

In spite of the fact that coal mining is naturally far more difficult and dangerous in these foreign countries than it is in the United States, owing to greater depth and increasing gas, the figures compiled by the Geological Survey also show that the fatali-

ties for each million tons of coal produced are greater in this country than abroad. In 1906 in the United States there were 5.57 men killed for every million tons of coal produced; in Belgium 4.96, and in Great Britain 4.31.

Belgium, Great Britain, and Germany all maintain thoroughly equipped testing stations and carry on extensive experiments for devising means to prevent accidents and to increase the safety of workers in the mines. The results of this work are apparent from the vital statistics of the coal mines, and it is hoped and expected from this time forward that the figures with reference to American coal mines will show a like improvement. For the Federal Government has taken hold of the matter with energy, and already several important results have been attained.

#### RECENT NOTABLE MINE EXPLOSIONS.

The fact of the terrible loss of life in American mines was brought forcibly to the attention of the public with the frightful explosions of something over a year ago in the worst of which, the Monongah explosion, 356 miners lost their lives.

During the past eighteen months the most notable mine disasters have occurred at

Monongah, West Virginia; at the Darr mine in Pennsylvania, with 250 victims; at the Naomi mine, Pennsylvania, with 32 deaths; at Yolande, Alabama, with 61 deaths; at the Hanna mine, Wyoming, with 70 deaths; at the Marianna mine, Pennsylvania, with 154 deaths, and recently at the Ziegler mines, Illinois, with 26 deaths, and at the Lick Branch mine, West Virginia, with 105 deaths.

Prior to these disasters, the Geological Survey had carried on limited investigations of coal-mining conditions in New Mexico, and Indian Territory under a small appropriation, and also of coal-mine explosions in several States in connection with its general investigation of the waste and destruction of coal in mining operations. Last year, however, delegations of miners and coal operators appeared before Congress and demanded definite legislation which would afford relief. The operators urged the need of scientific investigation of the causes of mine accidents and professed themselves as more than willing to adopt any regulations which the Government experts might sug-

gest after a study of the problem. This resulted in the appropriation by Congress last May of \$150,000 for the purpose, in support of which dozens of speeches were made in Congress showing the great interest which had developed in the subject.

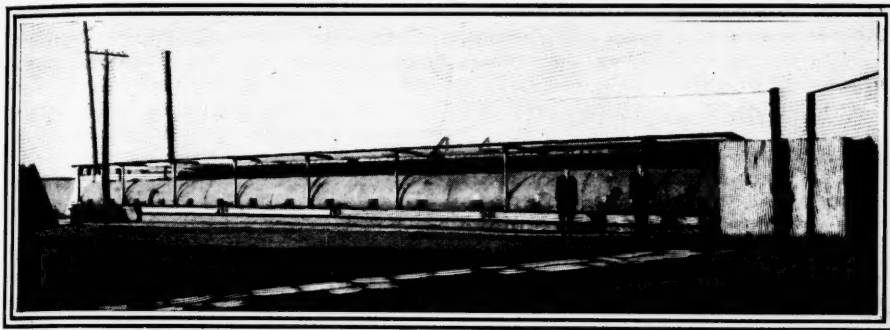
#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PITTSBURG EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work was entrusted to the Geological Survey and arrangements were at once made with the War Department to secure the use of some of the old Arsenal buildings and grounds at Pittsburg, where a large explosives gallery has since been erected. Through the State Department, invitations were also extended by President Roosevelt to the official heads of the government mine inspection departments of the three European countries where mine and explosives inspection and control has reached its highest efficiency, to visit the United States and make an official examination under the auspices of the Technologic branch of the Survey of the coal-mining conditions in this country with reference to safety.



THE MONONGAH COAL-MINE DISASTER.

(Mouth of mine, showing holes torn in hill by explosion of December 6, 1907.)



A SIDE VIEW OF THE EXPLOSIVES GALLERY AT PITTSBURG, SHOWING PORT-HOLES AT SIDE.

#### FOREIGN MINE OFFICIALS VISIT AMERICAN MINES.

The foreign governments lent their cordial support to America's appeal and leaves of absence were granted, respectively, to Mr. Victor Watteyne, Inspector-General of Mines, Belgium; Herr Carl Meissner, Councillor for Mines, Germany, and Captain Arthur Desborough, His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives, England, to enable them to visit the United States.

These experts placed at the Survey's disposal their own large experience and suggestions, and before returning home formulated a general report of the mine conditions found in this country and recommendations for the prevention of mine accidents. This report was published and widely distributed.

Meantime, the experimental work continued at the Pittsburg station. Test explosions were made in the gallery and men were trained in rescue work. Two discoveries have been made at this plant which will certainly tend to decrease the number of mine fatalities. In the first place, it has been demonstrated that some of the so-called safety explosives are anything but safe in mine practice; in fact it has been stated that in their use the "miner takes his life in his hands every time he touches off a fuse."

#### EXPLOSIVE TESTS ALREADY EFFECTIVE.

As a result of the Government tests, several brands of explosives have been quietly withdrawn from the market by the manufacturers. There is no Federal law to regulate standards in explosives manufacture; but the Government's findings, with public opinion in the background, has been in these instances sufficient to awaken the makers of

explosives to the danger to themselves of offering for sale inferior goods from the use of which is likely to result terrible loss of human life. The Government will continue these tests until explosives are standardized in such a manner that the miner will have a definite idea of what any particular brand of powder or dynamite will do. Such information, too, may well be the basis for State regulative enactments.

#### COAL DUST PROVEN AN EXPLOSIVE.

Probably the most important experiments thus far made, however, are those in which it has been actually demonstrated that coal dust is an explosive equally as dangerous as the deadly fire damp. This has been a disputed question among miners and engineers alike. At the Congressional hearings last year it was developed that the real cause of the great mine explosions was practically unknown. The statement was made that men who have been in the coal business all their lives say that coal dust will not explode; that others say that dust will explode, and that others say that it will explode if mixed with a certain proportion of gas. Mr. J. H. Jones, representing the Pittsburg coal operators, remarked, "I venture to say that if you get a dozen thoroughly practical mine managers together one-half of them will not agree on the causes necessary to bring about an explosion. Under such conditions we are groping in the dark and naturally we look to the Federal Government to tell us what the trouble is."

The Geological Survey tests, however, since that time have shown conclusively, in the presence of hundreds of miners and operators, that all varieties of coal dust yet tested except dust from anthracite coal will

explode in a mine where there is no gas. Efforts are now being made to discover the most practical preventive, and some measure of success is being attained.

#### PRACTICAL TESTS OF EXPLOSIVES.

Conditions at the Pittsburg station have been made to approach as closely as possible to those found in actual mines. The tests of various powders and other explosives used in blasting coal are being made in the mammoth boiler-plate gallery, previously filled with gas or coal dust, or a mixture of them. The gallery is 100 feet long and six feet in diameter. Safety valves are located all along the top, and are left unfastened in such a manner that whenever there is an explosion the valves are forced open. A series of port-holes on the side of the cylinder, fitted with heavy glass, enable witnesses to view the results from a parallel observation house sixty feet distant. Explosive mixtures of fire damp and air or coal dust and air, or coal dust and fire damp, are pumped into the cylinder and the explosive which is to be tested is shot into the mixture from a cannon, so that the flame penetrates into its midst. Natural gas is, however, substituted for fire damp because it corresponds very closely to this deadly gas.

#### WILL PREVENT COAL WASTE.

These investigations are expected to accomplish a double purpose; not only a reduction of the number of men killed in the mines, but also a saving in the waste in coal mining, which is now in the neighborhood of forty per cent. The use of improper explosives, as well as the improper use of suitable explosives, results annually in the waste of great amounts of coal. Too high charges in blasting, or the use of unnecessarily violent explosives, shatters much good coal, converting fuel into dust which may itself be explosive and become productive of much further damage. Such excessive blasting too often loosens the roof of a coal mine, which may fall later when least expected, often causing a loss of life and seriously obstructing the work of the mine.

#### LIFE-SAVING OXYGEN HELMET.

One feature of the problem which has the greatest human interest is the mine rescue work by use of the oxygen helmet. In this splendid mechanism science and invention have come to the aid of the brave fellows, usually the volunteer comrades, who at every great explosion go into the disrupted mine, braving gas and fire damp in the hope of

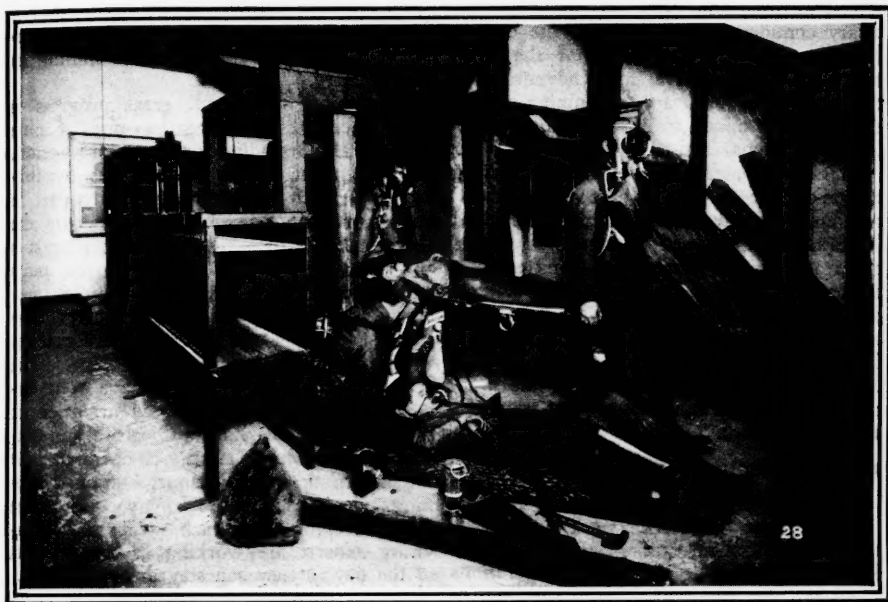
rescuing entombed miners or in the search for bodies. Fitted with one of these helmets, a man may work with comparative comfort and efficiency and perfect safety in the fumes of the most deadly gas for two hours at a stretch. The life-sustaining breath is in the form of compressed oxygen, stored in a cylinder which is carried by the rescuer on his back, the oxygen being connected with the operator's mouth by a flexible, rubber-lined metallic tube. The rescuer's exhalations are passed through small lumps of potassium hydroxide which absorbs the carbonic acid gas, after which the nitrogen, together with more oxygen from the cylinders, is again available for the op-



UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MINE RESCUE MEN.

(Equipped for practice service, with oxygen helmets. Entrance to artificial mine in background on the left.)





UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MINE RESCUERS AT PRACTICE WORK.

(Passages and obstructions are supposed to represent conditions found after a mine explosion. Rescuers enter at right side of the picture and emerge into mine interior from left-hand aperture. Rescuer in act of giving oxygen to nearly asphyxiated victim.)

erator. For the training of men in the use of this rescue appliance and in other details of life-saving, a part of the Pittsburg station has been fitted up as a mimic coal mine. This is a large, glass-encased, airtight room which contains difficult passages such as exist in coal mines. There are also various obstructions similar to those found in a mine after it has been wrecked by an explosion. Dummies are also provided, weighing from 150 to 200 pounds each, representing asphyxiated miners. This room is actually filled with sulphur gas and a rescue corps of men who are being trained in the work enter daily, clad in helmets which supply them with oxygen while they work. The men remain in this chamber for two hours, removing obstructions, picking up the dummies, giving them emergency oxygen treatment, placing them on stretchers, and carrying them away. There is also at hand a machine which records the amount of work a man may be expected to do while wearing one of these helmets.

#### VIEW RESCUE CORPS AT WORK.

One-half of the large building in which this rescue room is located is used as an audi-

torium where several hundred miners and operators can watch the rescue drill through large glass windows separating the auditorium from the gas-filled chamber. Although there has been but little opportunity so far for the rescue corps to demonstrate its efficiency at the mines in actual rescue of miners, still it has done some good work, and has extinguished dangerous mine fires in a number of cases, doubtless in this way preventing serious mine disasters. More than once the helmeted men, while fighting a mine fire, succeeded in bringing an unconscious man to a place of safety, where he was given oxygen treatment and recovered his senses in a short time.

Survey officials state that it is not the intention of the Government to provide rescue corps for mine disasters. The Pittsburg corps was organized with the idea of encouraging the mine owners and the miners themselves to form such organizations. Invitations have been issued to operators throughout the country to send picked men to the experiment station where they may watch the Government rescuers at work and later go through the same training them-

selves, in order that they may gain the necessary confidence in the use of the oxygen helmets. Already a number of the large mining companies have taken advantage of this invitation and are organizing rescue corps at their mines, fully equipped with this life-saving apparatus.

With the machinery at the Pittsburg station in good operation it was decided to hold a formal opening of the plant, and invitations were issued to miners and mine operators, various members of Congress, and others interested, to be present and witness practical tests. This formal opening of the station in December by the Secretary of the Interior was largely attended, and convincing demonstrations were given of the practical value of the mine-disaster investigations and rescue work.

#### RESCUE STATIONS FOR ALL PRINCIPAL COAL FIELDS.

Having got this rescue work well under way at the central station, the Geological Survey is now about to extend its operations to all the principal coal fields of the country and establish branch stations. Here glass-fronted rooms will be fitted up to resemble coal-mine conditions following an explosion, into which gas can be introduced, where the miners and mine bosses of the locality can be trained in rescue work. At the same time the Government mining engineers assigned to these branch stations will be available, at a moment's notice, to go to the scene of any actual disaster occurring in their territory, in company with their rescue experts equipped with the oxygen helmets. It is not, however, as stated, the main purpose of the Survey to maintain sufficient rescue corps to cover the entire country, but rather to invite the co-operation of mine owners in furnishing men who can be trained in the use of the rescue apparatus until such time as all the principal mine owners shall have thoroughly equipped rescue crews at their own mines. The first of these substations has already been opened at Urbana, Ill.

#### GOVERNMENT VIGOROUSLY ATTACKING PROBLEM.

Another feature of the experiments is the testing of the different "safety" lamps under varying conditions of gas and coal dust. Foreign countries have stringent regulations with reference to the use of lamps in mines. For the testing of lamps a machine

has been built modeled after one in use by the Belgian Government, which has contributed largely to the safety of mining in that country.

Everything considered, great progress is being made in determining the causes of mine disasters and providing for future prevention. The sentiment of the country has forcibly expressed itself that the record of the past in mine mortalities must be cut down, and the Government is showing the way step by step and pointing out how mining can be made safer to human life and less wasteful in output. The Geological Survey experts have planned, devised, and worked to bring about an improved condition in record time. The best engineers in the country have been employed to give their undivided attention to the problem, and State authorities and private operators have heartily co-operated. At the present time the Pittsburg station is running twenty-four hours a day, with three shifts of eight hours each, while the supervising experts are working as many hours of the day as they can stay awake.

#### PROBABLE ORGANIZATION OF NEW BUREAU.

In connection with the first appropriation for mine-disaster investigations, the establishment of a bureau of mines was proposed; but pending this action by Congress it was determined to attack the problem in the Technologic branch of the Geological Survey, which was already doing some work along these lines. An attempt was made in the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, in February, to cut down the appropriation for this work; but when the item came before the House itself, the amount was immediately increased to the same figure as the initial appropriation of last year, namely \$150,000, for the vigorous continuation of the work. It is probable, however, that a Bureau of Mining Technology will very soon be created by Congress, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior and to which the technologic work of the Survey will be transferred. This bureau will undertake all technologic work of this character, following up or supplementing the more purely geologic work of the Survey, such as the study of mining geology, the investigation of the deposits and production of metals and minerals, the new bureau co-operating with the Survey in the more strictly economic phases of their exploitation for human use.

## A NATION OF LITTLE SAVERS.

BY CHARLES F. SPEARE.

IF you were a Frenchman with a very small surplus to invest; if, even, that surplus were but a modest franc, you might become the holder of a French Government bond. From the cradle to the grave the French subject is taught to save and to turn his earnings into safe income-producing account. The state pays a premium on thrift. It rewards its school children for various good performances with a tiny bank deposit which, invariably, will have grown into goodly size when the recipient has reached maturity. Having nursed its people through the early stages of economy it directs their steps in the choice of investments, and even assumes paternal power in arbitrarily transforming the savings bank account into government bonds, or *rentes*. Thrift is a national characteristic. France is a nation of little savers, of little incomes, and of little farms. Collectively, these exercise a tremendous power on the affairs of Europe. The holder of the one or two-franc bond and the possessor of the bank account, so small that bankers of other countries would scorn it, have built up a monetary power that commands the respect of the world, and, indeed, regulates the finances and politics of much more presumptuous nations.

Bonds of states and governments, of railroads with a government guarantee, bonds of cities and towns, of mortgage companies, are the Frenchman's choice. His portfolio contains the most varied collection of government securities imaginable. It is safe to say that, in Paris, coupons are cut from the bonds of nearly every government under the sun. Too often the Frenchman gambles and loses in mining shares. He will, have none of his own country's industrial issues.

Something over two years ago, in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, I exploited the fact that France had captured from Great Britain the title of "world's banker," and that it was to Paris instead of to London that the borrower turned his steps. The shock of this statement to British pride was considerable. It was controverted. After the 1907 panic English bankers pointed to the manner with which the Bank of England had guided the nations through the monetary

crisis. By advancing its discount rate to 7 per cent., gold was automatically brought to it from all corners of Europe. With this gold, debtors, whether individuals, corporations, or governments, were satisfied. But France and the Bank of France stood in the background, and really supplied most of the yellow metal so that, when these debtors began to liquidate, they found that France and the Bank of France were, in most cases, their creditor.

To-day France, even more than in 1906, is the world's banker. Her inexhaustible supply of funds waiting for investment is the wonder and the envy of all foreign bankers. Wars come and go, acute political crises follow fast after each other in mercurial Continental Europe, and panics flatten industry and draw sharp cleavage between creditor and debtor. Through all these changes and chances the great middle class of France continues to save enough from its income to finance countries with much greater industrial wealth and to fill the vaults of the Bank of France to overflowing with gold. The shores of France are laved with a golden flood that never seems to ebb. How could it be otherwise in a nation that so carefully trains its people to save and splits up its government debt certificates into pieces of one, two, and three francs (20 to 60 cents); of whose 10,000,000 electors nine-tenths are investors, and where, of 12,500,000 savings bank depositors, over 50 per cent. have less than \$4 to their credit in bank.

Week after week, until the end of January, the financial columns of the daily press contained this statement: "Paris secured all the gold offered in the London market to-day." So it happens that, in the past year, the Bank of France has increased its gold holdings nearly \$170,000,000. The actual amount held in the middle of January was \$715,000,000, which was only exceeded by the gold in the United States Treasury, and has never been approached by a trading institution. For it should be remembered that the Bank of France is a dynamic force in the commercial life of the nation maintaining it. Napoleon,

under whose régime it was founded, en-joined his finance minister and the governors and regents of the bank to make its prime object the discounting, at a low rate of interest, of the credit obligations of all French commercial houses. Consequently, we see the petty borrower of five francs receiving as much consideration at the Bank of France as the applicant for millions, and find that, in 1906, no less than 232,000 bills for amounts under 10 francs (\$2) were discounted and carried in the domestic portfolio of the richest bank in the world.

Nearly every nation under the sun is to-day paying golden tribute to France. She has an army of creditors, but no debtors. About two score governments have to remit interest-money to her. The interest and dividends on the capital of her small investors represent earnings in all parts of the world. The road to Paris becomes, therefore, the route of least resistance for the floating gold supplies. Paris is absorbing into her banks from 35 to 40 per cent. of the metal freshly taken from the mines. So uniformly favorable is the international credit balance to France that, since 1891, about one-fifth of all of the gold mined has found its way into the Republic. In the year following the panic the stock of gold in the chief banks of the world increased \$400,000,000. This actually equals the twelve months' production of new metal. Of this gold the Bank of France secured \$100,000,000; Bank of Germany, \$75,000,000; associated banks of New York, \$100,000,000; Bank of Russia, \$55,000,000; Bank of Italy, \$50,000,000; the Bank of Austria-Hungary, \$17,000,000, and the Bank of England about \$9,000,000. The \$1,250,000,000 gold held by France and Russia is greater than the combined holdings of the banks of other nations. In ten years gold in the Bank of France has increased \$300,000,000, while the Bank of England has been gaining less than \$20,000,000.

Prince Von Bülow, the German Chancellor, recently gave his people the example of French thrift and industry to study. This was after the influence of French gold had impressed itself on German diplomats, and quieted their war talk. France recovered in four years from the billion-dollar indemnity of 1870, a burden imposed on a devastated land. Great Britain has just recently shaken off the debt of a far less serious war in South

Africa, waged nearly a decade ago. This year, with French exports cut 50 per cent. by the empty purses of foreigners who usually buy the products of that country, France has saved enough to finance nearly all of her European neighbors.

Why is France amassing this enormous fund of gold? Is she preparing for war or warding it off? We know now that her control over the money markets of Europe quickly brought harmony out of discord at the Algierais conference in 1906, when once it threatened to be exercised. For many persons her gold supply is an index of European political sentiment. The fact should not be overlooked that it is also, and now especially, a very good barometer of trade throughout the world. All of France's commercial creditors have been paying off their loans because they could not employ the money loaned them. So capital has gone home. France has, further, peremptorily called back funds loaned abroad. The gold holdings undoubtedly do represent, in a degree, fear that the seething pot in the Near East may some day boil over. The Russian loan accounts for a fair portion of the increase. In the last analysis, however, it must be admitted that the gold that France obtains comes to her by right as supreme international creditor.

The extent to which France has been carrying the idea of protecting her gold and keeping it at home once it gets there is shown in the high ratio between the metallic holdings of her national bank and circulating notes. These notes are covered by gold to the amount of 70 per cent. If we add to this silver the Bank of France note is secured by a metallic reserve equal to 87 per cent. This is an astonishing situation.

One cannot deny the fact that a nation that has so much idle gold suggests stagnation. Capital ought always to be earning something. In order to enlarge, the supply of it funds have been recalled from lucrative foreign channels and reloaned at lower rates of interest where they could be instantly secured. France probably deserves the charge of living within herself too much. She is trying to consume only what she produces and to economize to the last franc. Whatever her policies she commands to-day, by exacting industry and thrift, the liquid supply of capital in Europe, and will always be the best able to help that government which is in financial distress.

# THE EMMANUEL MOVEMENT.

BY LYMAN P. POWELL.

(Rector of St. John's Church, Northampton, Mass.; author of "The Emmanuel Movement in a New England Town.")

IN the development of great religious movements achievement has usually preceded definition, classification, and terminology. Luther crossed swords with Eck before he could foresee the Protestant Reformation. Jonathan Edwards heralded the Great Awakening before ever he left Northampton to write elsewhere the classic of predestination. And Moody brought two countries to their knees in godly penitence years before William James and Starbuck, Coe and George Jackson supplied modern evangelism with the watchwords of the new psychology.

The Emmanuel movement has reversed an age-long process. Not three years old, it is already clearly defined in the public mind. It has already found its proper place somewhere in that hazy middle ground which religion and medicine are inevitably forced to share between them. It is adequately furnished with a psychological terminology as scientific as either religion or medicine.

There are, to be sure, problems of adjustment and of adaptation still to be worked out in order to meet the varying conditions of one locality or another. But no well-informed and unbiased student of the Emmanuel movement is in any doubt as to the position this work is in general to occupy among the agencies fast multiplying in these days to make religion more practical and medicine more useful and to bring about that "team work" between the minister and doctor which Dr. Cabot is habitually emphasizing in connection with this subject.

## THE EMMANUEL IDEA.

The Emmanuel idea is simplicity itself. If not all physicians agree with Dr. Frank Billings that "drugs, with the exception of quinine and mercury, are valueless as cures," few will be found to disagree with Dr. John H. Musser that "as the present compares with twenty years ago, one can see less and less of the use of drugs." Sir Frederick Treves is sure that drugs are in the main to "be replaced by simple living, suitable diet, plenty of sun, and plenty of fresh air." But

men like Dr. Richard C. Cabot are pointing out in steadily increasing numbers that besides all these aids to health there is, especially in nervous ailments, large room for psychical treatment.

It is now a fact self-evident that where nerves have been put to strain by worry, fear, or other untoward mental states, the removal of the cause relieves the strain itself and the nerves are likely to regain their tone again. Believing that it is the special province of religion to deal with the troubled mind and the restless soul, the Emmanuel worker in the spirit of the healing Christ would make his contribution, always with the doctor's approval and even under his direction if he will, to the improvement of the mental and the spiritual condition of the nerve-worn.

## ITS OBVIOUS LIMITATIONS.

While it is possible that the Emmanuel treatment may have place in improving the mental and the spiritual atmosphere of those afflicted with troubles far more serious than the nerves induce, the originator of the movement has from the first assumed an attitude of extreme conservatism. Accepting Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's dictum that "there is no scientific record of any case of organic disease having been cured by any form of influence exerted through the mind" rather than the judgment of the English medical writer who has recently remarked that "faith and other unorthodox methods of treatment are not necessarily limited to so-called functional diseases," only those cases have been accepted for treatment which the doctors after careful diagnosis have pronounced purely nervous in their character.

Bright's disease and typhoid fever, tuberculosis and hydrophobia, pneumonia, and insanity find no welcome and no message in the Emmanuel clinic. The Emmanuel worker is well content if he can help to any extent whatever those who suffer from neurasthenia and psychasthenia and their unhappy brood of insomnia, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, hysteria, hypochondria, mor-



bid fears, fixed ideas, suicidal tendencies, and certain bad habits like alcoholism, which in one way or another are affected by the nervous system or else affect it to its serious hurt. And the spiritual help is given contemporaneously with a definite medical and physical régime.

#### THE EMMANUEL METHOD.

The method is as simple as the idea. It includes, especially in Boston, both social uplift and individual instruction. There is a class meeting every Wednesday evening in Emmanuel Church, which is sometimes completely filled, to worship and to listen to a helpful address on some subject of everyday importance, like worry, fear, sorrow, or unrest. As the months have slipped away, this service has more and more become a clearing house for the restless, the distressed, the tempted, and the morbid. Though the social influence of such a service is usually preventive, in the forgetfulness of self in such a service minor neuroses, like neuralgia and insomnia, have sometimes disappeared.

To comparatively few, in view of the inexcusable fact that the Emmanuel movement is but one of many interests of the minister in a parish as large and influential as Emmanuel Parish is in Boston, has it been possible to give individual treatment. No applicant has been received save after the diagnosis and expressed approval of a regular physician, and in recent months the patient has been required besides to keep in close touch with the physician under whose direction the treatment has been given.

Perhaps the word treatment smacks too much of scientific medicine. While all psychical agencies approved by American and European experience have been regarded as legitimate in special instances, the treatment has usually consisted simply of frank discussion, specific direction, mental quieting, and general oversight of the inner life till such time as through the reorganization of the spirit, the re-energizing of the will, and the re-education of the impulses the unhappy sufferer has gained, or regained, perfect self-control.

The purpose first and last is not so much to help the patient as to teach the patient how to help himself. To this end the patient's continuous co-operation is required, and congenial work of one sort or another is earnestly advised with returning health. Though systematic suggestion is frequently required to dislodge specific symptoms and

unwholesome thoughts, the treatment is invariably spiritual. The clinic is in a peculiar sense the minister preaching to a congregation of one at the moment of supreme suggestibility, and the physical improvement is usually "a casual by-product," as I have called it elsewhere, of a wider mental outlook and a deeper spiritual serenity.

#### ORIGINATORS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The rise of this movement seems almost providential. The discoveries of modern psychology, the craving in our time after religious reality, and the revolt against materialism in philosophy and in medical science; all these forces have contributed to bring about the Emmanuel movement, the leaders of which, as everybody knows, are Dr. Worcester and Dr. McComb.

Born in Massilon, Ohio, in 1862, the Reverend Elwood Worcester, Ph.D., D.D., was graduated at the age of twenty-four from Columbia College, one year later from the General Theological Seminary, and three years later, in 1890, from the University of Leipzig with the degree of Ph.D., *magne cum laude*. He was fortunate to be at Leipzig while the two Delitzsches were still the brightest stars in the Hebrew firmament, and Wundt was still busy in the reconstruction of psychology.

From them he learned much. But his Gamaliel was that profound thinker, Gustav Theodor Fechner, whose influence through the writings of Ebbinghaus, Paulsen, Möbius, and Professor James is still widening and of whom in his latest book, "The Living Word," Dr. Worcester remarks: "The effect of his personality and of his thought marked a turning point in my life, and his influence has deepened with the passing years. . . . It is doubtful if Europe during the century of its greatest philosophical activity produced a profounder or a more fruitful religious thinker."

When Dr. Worcester returned to his native land he brought with him the best that Europe had to give in theology, psychology, and philosophy, and in the almost twenty years which have since intervened he has added to wide-ranging knowledge varied and ripening experiences. For several years he was professor of philosophy and chaplain at Lehigh University. From 1896 to 1904 in the pulpit of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, he preached to a highly intellectual congregation. For five years past he has been rector of that well-known church in Boston

whose name has happily suggested the veraciously descriptive title of the movement which he has originated.

These Boston years of his have been the supreme years of Dr. Worcester's great activity. They have marked the crystallization of his ideas both in philosophy and theology, and in the following words it shines forth in all clearness:

For the past generations men have been groping for a theology which should approach the old mysteries God, evil, the soul, and immortality from the point of view of modern scientific and philosophic thought. The old static aspect of the universe has been supplanted by the dynamic. The old transcendent conception of God has yielded to the immanent. The thought of God as mere ruler and judge is no longer sufficient for men's religious needs. Science has discovered God at work, and religion also craves a spiritual and active Deity who works through laws and through us.

Some men of high emprise and keen originality have been content to put their yearnings and their aspirations into books and sermons. Dr. Worcester is of different mold. He would also reduce to terms of human service what he counts worth while in thought. Four years ago he established the Emmanuel class for the home treatment of consumptives which now has to its credit such a large percentage of cures that the latest session of the International Tuberculosis Congress voted it a gold medal and Dr. William Osler, who has introduced the method into England and Ireland, says of it: "I know of no more encouraging fact in connection with the disease than this practical experiment."

When in the autumn of 1906 Dr. Worcester tentatively started a class for the healing of those suffering from nervous troubles by suggestion re-enforced by faith, he chanced to have at hand in an associate minister a friend whose preparation had, like his, been most unusual for the work.

Born in Ireland, the Reverend Samuel McComb, A.M., D.D., was graduated from Oxford, made a D.D. by Glasgow, studied philosophy, psychology, and theology at Berlin, served for a while as professor of ecclesiastical history at Queen's University in Canada, and made a name for himself on either side the ocean first in the Presbyterian and then in the Episcopal pulpit. No two preachers, perhaps, in the whole English-speaking world needed each other more than did Drs. Worcester and McComb in the autumn of 1906. They are men of diverse types. Each has strongly marked peculiari-

ties of his own, and each supplies what is lacking in the other. Since the inauguration of the Emmanuel movement they have worked on terms of the closest friendship and unanimity.

#### PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE WORK.

A movement inaugurated in such circumstances naturally attracted from the outset much attention. The sick and sad who, as many doctors now admit, have had for many a day to walk "through dry places, seeking rest and finding none," from the first all but overwhelmed the new Emmanuel workers with their heart-breaking cry of "Save, or we perish." Men of distinctly modern training, who had been indifferent or contemptuous toward the clamorous cults of recent years, turned instinctively toward the first religious movement of their time to make appeal to academic minds. Preachers to whom the phrases of conventional theology have long since lost allurements gave immediate heed to claims couched in the language of the philosophy of idealism and of the new psychology. And the Emmanuel movement at once became the evangelism of the cultivated.

Faddists, convinced that what could indisputably do much ought to be able to do everything, hurried in vast numbers to Emmanuel Church, only to find themselves to their discomfort and disappointment in an atmosphere as scientific as it is religious, and sometimes went away as quickly as they came to seek elsewhere that short cut which has never yet been found to health of soul or mind or body. Men whose training has been more theological than philosophical or more philosophical than psychological, have viewed the movement with suspicion and sometimes impelled by *à priori* reasons or by second-hand information have altogether missed its larger implications and condemned it without proper hearing. The ultra-conservative and the phlegmatic who are apt to deny that "New occasions teach new duties" have naturally had no interest in this latest effort made by men who hold positions of responsibility in the Christian Church to redistribute the emphasis in religion to ends pragmatic and humanitarian.

In spite of the misapprehension which was to be expected and of the criticism which has sometimes been of service, the movement has with every passing month gained new momentum. Three years ago there was no Emmanuel worker in the world. Now there is no country in the world but the idea has

found lodgment in it, and the workers steadily are multiplying everywhere.

While the Boston movement was still young, work was begun at Northampton, Brooklyn, and Detroit. Within a year, New York, Chicago, Rochester, Columbus, Cleveland, and other places have been added to the list. The Bishop of Connecticut has advised his clergy to make use of the idea, especially in their ministrations to the sick, and the Bishop of California, following a recent visit Dr. Worcester paid to the Pacific Coast, has formally established the work in his diocese and placed at its head the Reverend Albert Shields, one of Dr. Worcester's most successful Boston helpers.

The interest abroad is almost as intense as here. The work is already in operation in South Africa and Australia. A class of 500, Dr. Worcester reports, is studying the general subject in Tokio, Japan. The movement in Great Britain received appreciable impulse when Dr. McComb spoke last summer on it at the Pan-Anglican Congress and before various other bodies, and there is now in active operation in England a "Church and Medical Union," which has the hearty approval of many of the foremost preachers and physicians in the kingdom.

#### THE INDIRECT INFLUENCE.

To those attracted by the purely scientific aspects of the Emmanuel movement nothing probably is of more significance than the development of interest, since the work was started, in the entire field of psychotherapy. No organizations have been more insistent on addresses from Dr. Worcester and other Emmanuel workers than universities and colleges. Professors and students have been among the most frequent applicants for Emmanuel treatment, and men who have long thought it ill form to be spiritually minded have found substantial basis for a working faith in the Emmanuel idea.

Universities and colleges, both in their medical schools and in their psychological departments, are making haste to establish lectureships and other foundations in psychotherapy. Cornell has now a psychotherapeutic clinic under the direction of Dr. Beatrice Hinkle. Harvard has this past winter been giving a course of public lectures on the theme. At Yale both the medical and theological students now have a chance to receive definite instruction in the subject. Tufts College has a well-organized department. Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Clark, and Johns

Hopkins are preparing to give much attention to psychotherapy. The subject is to be discussed at the American Church Congress, held in Boston, May 11-14. And a monthly course of study appearing in a magazine entitled *Psychotherapy* has been established under the trained editorship of Mr. W. B. Parker, some time of the *Atlantic* and the *World's Work*, to offer definite instruction to groups outside as well as inside university walls, in "sound psychology, sound medicine, and sound religion."

#### A FEW STATISTICS.

While statistics are both difficult to collect and to estimate aright where nerves are involved, almost from the first careful records have been kept of every case to which systematic treatment has been given, and Dr. Richard C. Cabot more than a year ago reported in the *Outlook* that a considerable percentage of the cases which had received Emmanuel treatment in Boston during a period of seven months, the statistics of which he had studied, had been benefited. More recently Dr. Worcester has stated that during a period of a year ending apparently in the summer of 1908, some 661 cases had been treated for nervous functional disorders, not to mention a far larger number of persons who came to Emmanuel Church during that time from all parts of the country seeking godly counsel and moral uplift in the conduct of their lives.

In the year 1908, out of more than 400 who came to the Emmanuel clinic in Northampton, ninety-three, of whom sixty-four were suffering from nervous functional disorders, received systematic treatment with the following results thus tabulated in my recent book on "The Emmanuel Movement in a New England Town":

Diseases.	Apparently cured.	Much improved.	Slightly improved.	Not improved.	Result unknown.	Relapsed.	Treatment discontinued.	Still under treatment.*	Totals.
Neurasthenia . . .	9	22	6	4	4	2	3	4	39
Psychasthenia . . .	3	7	4	4	4	2	1	4	23
Alcoholism . . .	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	5
Miscellaneous . . .	8	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Totals . . . . .	22	44	12	5	5	2	3	12	93

\* Not counted in the total.

And in other places where the Emmanuel work has been in progress a careful study of the available statistics would probably disclose about the same results.

The idea is everywhere the same. It is

adequately described in the official handbook of the Movement, "Religion and Medicine." Without charge, without detachment from their denominational organization, without any break with scientific medicine, men and women suffering from nervous ills have been helped by spiritual agencies back to health again. There has been for thousands the land over literal fulfillment, these three years past, of Isaiah's words quoted in the Gospels, "The people which sat in darkness saw great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up."

#### THE SUPREME QUESTION.

After three years the time has come to ask the penetrating question, "What in the largest sense is the Emmanuel movement?"

None with first-hand knowledge of the work regard it as a mere healing scheme. If there were no other facts in evidence statistics would alone suffice to make its larger implications clear. Those actually ill resorting to Emmanuel treatment in Boston have been in the small minority. For every nervous sufferer who has come to me for treatment in Northampton, there have come seven as to a friend for counsel or for comfort in some mental stress, some moral trouble, or some spiritual exigency.\* And I doubt not that Emmanuel workers everywhere are having much the same astonishing experience.

To exaggerate the larger import of the movement would be difficult indeed. Those on the outside who are unable to conceive of it as more than a device for curing nervous people without the help of drugs are about as near the truth as those to whom the practice of medicine is still nothing more than drug administration in spite both of Dr. Barker's word that in the minds of many drugs are now "almost moribund" and of the informing experience of the Out-patient Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, which in five years reduced the number of its prescriptions from 58,177 to 43,674, and at the same time increased the number of its excess visits from 30,691 to 63,389. While it may, perhaps, be too early to predict, some of us who have been longest in the work and have had experiences most varied are inclined, as months slip by, to think more definitely of the movement as the happy introduction to a more efficient pastoral activity in which the pastor will come as close

to his people and minister as intelligently and as scientifically to their spiritual needs as the doctor comes to his patients and prescribes for the ailments of their bodies, and in consequence will contribute, even when he knows it not, to the upbuilding of the body as well as of the soul and mind. For, as Ray Stan-nard Baker has truthfully remarked, both the minister and doctor are to-day discovering "that nothing, finally, can take the place of the direct human touch."

Whatever happens in the future, the Emmanuel idea is sure to be of steadily increasing service in the reinstatement of the minister in the position of authority which he once held in the community. His position now is almost everywhere anomalous where it is not positively difficult. During the thirty-six years which ended in 1906 the number of theological students increased but 137 per cent. and the increase in the number of medical students amounted to 302 per cent. While the minister's authority as a spiritual expert has gradually waned in recent years, the authority of the physician has everywhere waxed greater with the growth of the scientific spirit. In Falstaff's day there were others besides the roystering old knight who never cried out "God, God, God!" till they were on their deathbed. To-day there are countless thousands who not even in their dying hour babble "of green fields," and the minister in his professional capacity is no more welcome by their sickbed than in their drawing room.

The Emmanuel clinic makes the minister a spiritual expert, as the medical clinic makes the doctor a specialist in the treatment of the body's ailments. When men and women bring their spiritual and moral troubles to the minister with the same confidence with which they bring their bodily ills to the physician and speak as frankly to the one as to the other, the minister comes to such an understanding of moral and spiritual pathology as he has not had before. And when to the thousands who have lately found help in the Emmanuel treatment for many troubles in which the restless spirit or unwholesome mind has reacted unfavorably on the body, there are added in the future countless thousands who can truly say with Jacob, "I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved," the minister of Jesus Christ will come unto his own again and act and speak "as one having authority, and not as the scribes."

\* Mr. Powell is unable to answer communications regarding his work in this field, save from clergymen and physicians.



## AN EMMANUEL WORKER'S RECORD OF RESULTS.\*

THE foregoing exposition of what is known in this country as the Emmanuel Movement was written by a man who had not only made a study of the teachings promulgated from Boston, but had devoted many months to a clinical test of those teachings. The Reverend Lyman P. Powell, rector of St. John's Church at Northampton, Mass., was one of the first clergymen outside of the immediate Emmanuel Church circle to become interested in the message of Dr. Worcester and Dr. McComb. In the fall of 1907, about a year after the inauguration of the movement at Boston, Mr. Powell opened at Northampton an Emmanuel clinic, with regular weekly hours, and during the first year of his practice he saw in this clinic 400 different people and gave systematic treatment to 105. A tabulation of the results appears in Mr. Powell's article, on page 580.

In a little book entitled "The Art of Natural Sleep" (Putnams), published last year, Mr. Powell related his experience in applying to cases of insomnia the principle of suggestion. The broader scope of the Emmanuel clinic and the importance of the results achieved from the application of the same principle and similar methods to a wide range of nervous disorders seemed to call for a brief, popular statement of the facts, available for the general reader who is interested in learning how the work is actually conducted and at the same time useful to the clergyman and physician who desire to put Emmanuel methods in practice. To that end Mr. Powell has written "The Emmanuel Movement in a New England Town,"—a book which admirably supplements "Religion and Medicine," by Drs. Worcester and McComb.

In connection with Mr. Powell's article in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, the reader will be interested in this comment (from page 38 of his book) on the cases with which he has personally dealt:

Of the one hundred and five cases, twenty-four, most of them in recent months, have been sent me by physicians of their own accord, and it is rapidly becoming difficult for me to accept

any other cases. In twenty-eight cases I have had, besides the doctor's diagnosis, his counsel and co-operation at every stage, and not infrequently the dentist, the oculist, the throat specialist, the orthopedic specialist, or the neurologist has made an important contribution to the convalescence. Special treatment for insomnia, occurring as a symptom or a sequel of some other ailment, has been given to twenty-eight of the one hundred and five, not to mention at least fifty more who have in one interview been directed to the art of natural sleep. The improvement in sleeping has been in almost every instance immediately evident, as in the numerous instances of constipation for which suggestion re-enforced by faith seems to be as surely a specific as quinine is for malaria.

The reader cannot fail to be impressed by the moderation and candor with which Mr. Powell presents the results of his work. Thus, in his summary of the cases tabulated in his book, he says:

Reducing the statistics to percentages, it would appear that about 24 per cent. have been "apparently cured," 47 per cent. "much improved," 13 per cent. "slightly improved," 5 per cent. "not improved." If the percentage in which there has been no improvement seems small, so small, in fact, as to appear almost invisible to scientific medicine, which has failed alone to effect any change whatever in many of the ninety-three cases under consideration, it should be remembered that before I undertake the treatment of any case I require not merely the diagnosis of a reputable doctor, but also trust my intuition as to whether I can with my temperament and training wake in the patient the faith without which I can do nothing. There are some cases in which, though the prognosis would seem favorable, I feel at the first interview my inability to help, and frankly admit the fact. In two of the three cases in which I have discontinued the treatment, I have done so because I found myself unable, after a few interviews, to dominate the situation and to induce the patient scrupulously to follow my directions, and taking the responsibility upon myself I promptly terminated the professional relationship.

Throughout the book there is a notable absence of the exaggeration and straining for effect which so often accompany the propaganda of any new cult. Mr. Powell's conservatism makes his conclusions the more convincing.

In his concluding chapter, "The Movement and the Church," Mr. Powell indicates what he terms "the wider reach" of this form of ministry, and sums up in the following paragraphs his views of its possibilities:

\* The Emmanuel Movement in a New England Town. By Lyman P. Powell. Putnams. 210 pp., ill. \$1.25.



The Emmanuel method aims at two results at once: 1. To inform the mind and educate the spirit. This in many instances is sufficient to effect the bodily improvement. In several of my cases of general neurasthenia almost incredible results have quickly followed close adherence to this plan. 2. To remove in a comparatively small number of cases, if I may trust my own experience, local ailments by direct suggestion reinforced by faith. This result almost always follows swiftly the preceding one. When there has been a failure to do so, there has always been good reason to suspect the presence of some element which diagnosis had failed to bring to light.

It is beside the mark for any one of Christian faith to argue from the rich experience of Europe that suggestion without faith will bring the same result. For if, as the Christian maintains, religion is the strongest motive in the human heart, Christian faith must surely have some therapeutic value where the devils of worry or fear have so controlled the mind that

the poor nerves at last have felt their clutch and tried to fling it off.

The time is not far distant when the doctor will be specially trained, as now he seldom is, to give suggestive treatment when it is clearly indicated. Institutions, like Harvard, Yale, Tufts, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, Clark, and Wisconsin, have already blazed the way. But even after the physician is technically trained to give suggestion, Christian people will require that suggestion be reinforced by faith, and physicians who lack Christian character will in consequence find the *entrée* more difficult than it now is into Christian homes. The idea itself is so simple, its untechnical exercise in the ordinary relationships of life so free from peril, that everybody charged with the responsibility of souls or minds in trouble will make instinctive use of it in church and home alike. All society will, in fact, form an amiable conspiracy to suggest on every hand the thoughts that make for mental and moral health, and many a nervous ill which now afflicts mankind will disappear.

## THE EMMANUEL WORK FROM THE PHYSICIAN'S VIEW-POINT.

BY JOHN C. FISHER, M.D.

THE healing ministry of the Emmanuel

Church, Boston, carried on by the rectors, Drs. Worcester and McComb, under constant medical supervision, has been successful beyond all expectation, and has received the very general commendation of the medical profession.

We are especially interested in the fact that such men as Dr. Putnam, Dr. Cabot, and Dr. Barker, in consultation with Dr. Worcester and Dr. McComb, outlined the methods to be followed by Emmanuel Church, and that associated with the directors have been men of the standing of Dr. Isador Coriat, joint author with Drs. Worcester and McComb of "Religion and Medicine," which sets forth the principles of what is now known as the Emmanuel Movement.

The founders of this movement are marvelously well equipped. They are men of strong personality, of broad views, theologians, philosophers, psychologists. While hypnotism, suggestion, auto-suggestion, and psycho-analysis have been used in the clinic, the curative power of prayer, the tonic effect of religion, the coming of God to the soul, are the processes on which greatest stress has been laid. In "Religion and Medicine" es-

pecial emphasis is put on these features of the work.

To-day the question is not one of approval or disapproval of the unique work of Dr. Worcester and those associated with him. From the modest inception of the movement, in 1906, it has grown by leaps and bounds. Clergymen and laymen have flocked to Boston to study the methods in use, and the people have read eagerly the large number of explanatory articles which have appeared, in rapidly increasing numbers, in the newspapers and periodicals of the country.

### THE CLERGYMAN IN THE DOCTOR'S FIELD.

The term "Emmanuel Movement" has come to mean, in the popular mind, treatment of functional troubles through hypnotism, suggestion, auto-suggestion, psycho-analysis, and religion by clergymen. So, to-day, we face the serious question, Shall the treatment of so-called functional diseases be relegated to the church? There are those of the clergy who claim that healing the sick is a function of the church. In one of the books treating of the movement is this query, "Now we clergymen are required to answer the question, 'Where is the lineal succession to the power of healing, in the name of Him

who has all power in heaven and earth?" This "power of healing" was entrusted to the disciples of the Christ in the words (Matt. X, 8), "heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." We cannot indorse such a claim, and feel that the cause is injured by basing action on an isolated text, which, if authority, sanctions treating organic as well as functional disease; while authority or ability to treat organic disease is distinctly disclaimed by the leaders of the movement. The religion of Christ is for all people of all ages: how can this religion be best adapted to the needs of the people of this twentieth-century age, with which we are dealing, rather than how it was applied to those of the primitive church, is the question.

In the popular mind to-day there is the impression that, in functional diseases, so-called, the duty of the physician ends with the diagnosis, and that treatment can be best entrusted to the clergy. This impression is due no doubt to the often repeated, "Psychic troubles need psychic treatment," with the added statement that physicians have not been trained to give this treatment,—which is but a half truth.

#### WEIR MITCHELL'S CONTRIBUTION.

It is true that the medical profession at large has not been adequately instructed in psychology and psycho-therapeutics, but physicians have used these methods from time immemorial, and they have been brought to their present state of usefulness by the profession. Psycho-therapeutic treatment cannot be discussed without using the names of Mesmer, Charcot, Bernheim, Liebault, Janet, Lloyd-Tuckey, Freud. In our own country there have been a number of well-known physicians who have added largely to our knowledge of the subject. The Weir Mitchell "Rest Cure" is known the world over. To the public it is simply rest; to many of the profession rest, plus massage, electricity, and forced feeding; while in fact the psycho-therapy brought into the treatment is one of the strongest factors making for cure. By this treatment thousands have been helped back to health.

Just here it seems appropriate to remind those who believe that the medical profession has been ignorant of the fact that body and spirit go to make up man, that this great Emmanuel Movement can be traced to the influence of a physician, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who instilled into the mind of Dr. Wor-

cester the idea of clergyman and physician joining forces to help nervous sufferers. Again it was Weir Mitchell who years ago said:

"Our best have owned the rare dramatic art,  
Which gives to sympathy its lifting hour:  
Go learn of them, the masters of our art,  
To trust that wise consultant called the heart.  
There are among us those who haply please to think  
Our business is to treat disease,  
And still unknowingly lack this lesson still,  
'Tis not the body, but the man is ill."

#### SERVICE THE PHYSICIAN CAN RENDER.

The medical profession, cognizant of the almost insuperable difficulties surrounding the carrying out of such a program as has been inaugurated and is being carried out by the Emmanuel Church, can but look with grave apprehension on the assumption by the church at large of the responsibility of treating disease. In so far as hypnotism and scientific suggestion and psycho-analysis are to enter into the treatment the profession must enter an emphatic protest against their use by the clergy, whose training has been mostly in theology, somewhat in psychology and philosophy, none at all in medicine.

Hypnotism is a two-edged sword. Its use is not as well established as one might infer from reading some of the literature spread broadcast to-day. Many of our most eminent specialists are opposed to its use, excepting in a small group of cases, and then only under most careful supervision. To relegate the use of this agent to the clergy will be a distinct step backwards in the treatment of disease. While the other psycho-therapeutic methods have less possibilities for harm, their use should be entrusted to men thoroughly grounded in the principles of medicine as well as in psychology.

The physician ought not to be consulted for a diagnosis and then left out of the case. The border line between functional and organic disease is often hard to outline, and the patient must be kept under constant observation. The condition present to-day may change in a few days, so that other treatment than that first outlined will be necessary. Most of these cases of functional trouble need treatment by physical methods as well as mental, and some by physical methods only. Hydro-therapy, massage, electricity are very useful, aside from any element of suggestion in their use. It is not fair to the patient to deprive him of the benefit which comes from the use of these helpful methods

while psychic treatment is being given. Medication, too, is helpful in most of these cases and ought not to be left out of the "plan" for the patient's treatment.

If one will read the chapters in "Religion and Medicine," written by Dr. Coriat, he will see clearly that the use of hypnotism and other scientific psycho-therapeutic methods should be carried out only under constant medical supervision.

#### THE REAL EFFICACY OF RELIGIOUS FAITH.

A very evident element of weakness in the movement is lack of organization. The church cannot undertake supervision: and hence a great many of "the unfit," to use Dr. Gordon's illuminating term, will rush into the work. To be sure this may be the best way to hasten a solution of the question. The legitimate sphere of scientific psycho-therapy is so limited that the multitude of the unfit who use it will soon weary when the brilliant results expected are not realized. Hence it will come to pass that, as the movement spreads out from Boston, the psycho-therapeutic element will gradually filter out, and we shall have the religious element left. Then we shall be getting onto the proper ground for the church to render most efficient service.

It is certainly true, as Bishop Fallows has said, "The medical profession has everything to gain by welcoming the assistance of ministers of religion in this neglected field." The only question is, how this assistance can be extended so as to bring about the best results for the patients. All the hope and cheer and uplift which can be brought into the life of any nervous, "functionally troubled" invalid, or of one suffering from organic disease, will prove of inestimable value. Even Paul Dubois, the freethinker, gives testimony to the curative value of religious faith. Many glowing tributes to this power in helping in the cure of disease, from the pens of men high in the medical profession, could be quoted. The profession at large welcomes all assistance of this kind that the clergy will give.

#### SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

As the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington says: "In so far as Emmanuelism aims at bringing the pastors of souls and the souls whose pastors they are into close relations, Emmanuelism makes for good."

We think there is a widespread misunder-

standing as to the attitude of the medical profession toward religion. That there is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the religion of the churches is evident. None of us could voice that feeling in stronger terms than are used by the founder of this movement. However, when the clergy get above measuring Christianity by creeds, and look on religion as a form of power, the foundation of all the activities of life, a large majority of the profession will be found in hearty accord with the church. In "The Outlook of the Church," Dr. Worcester, in impassioned words, urges united effort on the part of the church to realize all that is contained in the cry, "Back to Jesus."

Believing that health and happiness are the right of man, and that they are to be obtained in fullest measure only through the influence of religion, we bid this phase of the Emmanuel Movement Godspeed.

The medical profession should thank the Emmanuel Movement for a revival of interest in the spiritual side of man. We use the term "revival" advisedly, for there is nothing new in the psycho-therapeutic methods used. These have been common property of the medical profession for many generations. Moreover, there is nothing new in the treatment of disease by religion. Man is naturally religious, and has in every age turned to religion in some form for help. The history of man is a succession of revivals, and today we are but adding another chapter to this history.

The present generation has seen a revolution in the practice of medicine. Physical diagnosis has become exact, so that the size and location of the various organs of the body can be determined. By means of the stethoscope heart and lung sounds can be determined and located. The microscope has unfolded the secrets of blood and body secretions. Pasteur's discovery of microbic life and Lister's antiseptics have given a marvelous impetus to surgery. The discovery of antitoxins has robbed some forms of disease of their terrors. The up-to-date physician has been the man with stethoscope and microscope and test tube and X-ray who could make a complete examination of the body, its secretions and excretions. But this has all been "materialistic." Without a visible lesion, no disease, has been the dictum. In medical meetings a man who read a paper on the relation of mind to body, or treatment by suggestion, would find himself in the section on nervous diseases with a small audi-

ence. No one engaged in general practice would wish to spend his time listening to such a paper. A physician offering to read a paper on the effect of religion in curing disease would have found the program full.

To-day this is changed. There is now a place on the program for articles on psychotherapy, religion in medicine, the Emmanuel Movement; and the papers are heard in open meeting and discussed by the general practitioner as well as the specialist. The leading medical journals publish many papers on these subjects and give editorial space to a discussion of these themes. Medical schools are establishing departments for instruction in psycho-therapy. Great good must result from such systematic, scientific study.

If we of this generation are living in an atmosphere of materialism, the coming generation is to meet a wave of mysticism and a craze of psycho-therapy. To meet these changed conditions so that our patients may receive the best treatment; that there may be intelligent co-operation with the clergy; that faddism may be limited, the profession at large should understand psychology, psycho-pathology, and psycho-therapeutics, even though most of the treatment be left in the hands of a selected few of the profession. For renewed interest in these subjects we have to thank the Emmanuel Movement.

After all has been said with regard to the marvelous progress of medicine during the past fifty years, the physician is painfully aware of the limitations which are constantly present in the treatment of disease. When our best has been accomplished there is left, as a rule, after an attack of sickness, a body more or less scarred, and by reason of interference with normal action the person is hampered the remainder of his mortal life. The physician feels that treatment of disease is but a makeshift; preventive medicine is his ideal. To this goal the profession is bending its energies. We are proud of what has been accomplished during our own day to lessen the sufferings of mankind. The horror of the operating table has been abol-

ished by the use of anesthetics. Operations which formerly were impossible to perform are now done painlessly by reason of the use of anesthetics, and successfully by reason of antiseptics. Thousands of lives are thus saved annually, and untold suffering ameliorated.

#### PREVENTIVE VERSUS CURATIVE MEDICINE.

All honor is due him who introduced quinine as a specific in the treatment of malaria: ten thousand honors are due Laveran and Manson and Ross, who have demonstrated that it is entirely unnecessary to have malaria. The plague and typhus are now of historic interest only. Yellow fever, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever will soon be matters of history. A large number of earnest, skilled observers are working day and night to solve the mystery of that awful scourge, cancer. To-day we join in thanks to Flexner, who has given us a serum which is curative in cerebro-spinal meningitis, but there is even greater gratitude in store for him who shall show how to wipe out the disease.

We confidently believe the day is not so far distant when disease will have been compelled to yield her secrets to man, and the physician will have indeed become what he wishes to be,—a preventer, not a curer of disease. The Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon has said, "The mission of the church is not primarily to the sick, but to the well." Physician and clergyman can thus meet on common ground, and join hands in a work for man, which shall be not the curing, but the prevention of disease. This is the grandest work of all, and here surely is a task the church can legitimately undertake. It is a much greater expression of learning and skill and beneficence to prevent than to cure disease,—this we all believe. Will not the church bring much greater glory to herself, and best honor the Christ, by so applying the wonderful power of religion to those who are well, that men shall escape a large percentage of the terrible nervous troubles said to be due to the fact that we are out of harmony with our Creator?



# JAPAN'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE.

(Editor of *The Far East*.)

IT seems incredible that a nation which, in 1878, had a debt of \$33,886,931, should find itself only thirty years later burdened with one of more than \$1,120,000,000. But such is the plight of Japan. At the close of the year 1908 the national debt of Japan amounted to \$1,120,565,000. And this is the way it grew:

The issuance of the public loan bonds in the fiscal year of 1878-9, amounting to about \$93,000,000, increased our indebtedness by one jump from 1.9 yen per head to 6.9 yen. The second great increase came with the Chinese war. In 1897 we found ourselves under the load of an indebtedness of nearly \$211,000,000. Then came the Russian war. The government met the extraordinary expenditure of this war by the flotation of exchequer bonds five times in the years 1904-5. The first, second, and third issues, amounting to \$140,000,000, bore interest at 5 per cent., and the fourth and fifth issues, aggregating \$100,000,000, interest at 6 per cent. These last two issues were redeemed in 1906 with the proceeds of the 4 per cent. sterling loan of \$25,000,000, which was placed in London, Paris, New York, and Berlin. This hundred and twenty-five million dollar loan sold at 90 and is to run until 1920.

These domestic loans were, of course, utterly inadequate to meet the war expenditure. Therefore, the government placed abroad the two 6 per cent. loans amounting to £22,000,000 sterling, pledging the customs duties of the Empire as security. These loans have already been consolidated and redeemed. In March, 1905, the government floated the first 4½ per cent. loan of £30,000,000. Half of this amount, which sold at 90 and which will run until 1910, was floated in London, and the other half in New York. This loan was secured by the first charge upon the net profit of the tobacco monopoly. The second 4½ per cent. sterling loan for the same amount was issued in London, New York, and Berlin in July, 1905. This, like the first, was secured by the profits of the tobacco monopoly. We do not know just who are holding these foreign loans of ours at the present time. Neither is there any way of knowing what proportion of them is held in New York, London, Paris, and Berlin, but the majority of our bonds are undoubtedly held in these four financial centers.

The general feature of the national debt now outstanding can be more plainly seen by the following table, which is compiled from the "Eighth Financial Annual" (1908), issued by the imperial department of finance:

NATIONAL DEBTS OUTSTANDING, MARCH 31, 1908.

Kind of loan.	Internal Loans.		Interest.		Redemption.	
	Amount outstanding.				Begin.	End.
Financial adjustment:						
Old Public Loan.....	\$1,667,457	None.	1872		1872	1921
Redemption of Paper Money.....	11,000,000	None.	1890		1893	1912
Consolidation of Old Loans.....	81,285,500	5 %	1887-1897		1892	1951
War and military loans:						
Navy Loan.....	4,148,350	5 %	1886-1889		1891	1923
Chinese War Loan.....	56,702,975	5 %	1895-1900		1900	1950
Exchequer Bonds.....	138,667,400	5 %	1904-1906		1904	1911
Extraordinary Military Expenditures Loan.....	150,333,275	5 %	1906		1911	1936
Exchequer Bonds.....	6,155,225	5 %	1904-1905		1904	1911
Industrial and economic undertakings:						
Railway Loan.....	21,786,850	5 %	1893-1907		1898	1961
Hokkai do Railroad Loan.....	2,125,650	5 %	1898-1907		1903	1961
Debentures of Purchased Railway Companies.....	13,982,365	5-8 %	1904-1906		1904	1962
Loan for Railroad Purchase.....	15,498,550	5 %	1908		1913	1962
Public Works Loan.....	37,153,150	5 %	1897-1907		1902	1962
Formosan Public Works Loan.....	16,820,818	5 %	1900-1906		1905	1960
Total.....	\$555,322,615					
	Foreign Loans.					
War Loans.....	\$527,201,512	4-5 %	1905		1910	1947
Economic undertakings:						
Railway Loan.....	16,622,975	4-4½ %	1899-1906		1908	1953
Public Works Loan.....	39,026,125	4 %	1899		1908	1953
Total.....	\$582,850,612					
Grand total.....	\$1,138,223,227					



## HOW JAPAN PAYS HER BILLS.

In order to meet the extraordinary expenditure of the last war the Japanese Government separated the war indebtedness (which amounted to \$850,000,000 at the end of 1906) from the general budget, and a scheme of redemption of this war debt was approved by the Imperial Diet and promulgated in March, 1906. According to this scheme the amount of not less than 110,000,000 yen (\$55,000,000) is to be laid aside every year to be applied to the payment of interest and the redemption of the war debt. On this plan the entire indebtedness of the war is to be paid off within thirty years.

When the Katsura Cabinet (the present administration) returned to power it carried in its portfolio the now famous five formidable plans.

First, to increase the annual amount to pay off our national debt; second, to cut off entirely the floating of new loans, going so far as to stop the marketing of the unsold portion of the already authorized bonds; third, to abandon the time-honored scheme of counting upon the annual increase of state revenues; fourth, to extend over a longer period of years than had previously been determined upon, the completion of certain projected public works for which money had already been appropriated, and, fifth, to make the financing of the railways an account independent of the national budget.

The 28th of August, 1908, placed a white stone in the history of Japanese finance. On that day the Katsura Cabinet decided to lay aside every year at least 50,000,000 yen (\$25,000,000) for the purpose of paying off the principal of our national debt. The minimum amount of 110,000,000 yen, provided in the national debt consolidation fund referred to above, allows not much over 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 yen for the principal. Therefore, the Katsura program of laying aside 50,000,000 yen a year would raise the amount in no mean degree. If this policy be followed every year, our war debt will be redeemed very much sooner than the time specified,—namely, thirty years. As a matter of fact, it speaks well for Japanese finance that, in the very bitterest period through which it has passed, the administration could manage to set aside for the debt charge 151,183,514 yen in 1906-7, 174,390,457 yen in 1907-8, and 176,839,532 yen in 1908-9, in each case a much greater amount than the 110,000,000 yen planned. Marquis Katsura, our present Premier, indeed has an abiding respect for the imperial finance. When he organized his cabinet he did not

trust the portfolio of Finance to any one but himself.

## SUPPORTING THE ARMY AND NAVY.

As if it were not enough for us to effect a transformation which took Europe and even America at least four or five hundred years, in a short, suffering close-crowded half century, Fate made us very close neighbors to the scene of Russia's dream of a Far Eastern Empire, and to the awakening of China.

Japan, like a man, cannot live by bread alone. As we have grown and begin to know where we stand, national defense has become to us more than food, more than raiment. For what doth it profit our empire if we inherit all the culture and the wealth of the world if we lose our very existence as a nation?

In the year 1908 we spent \$144,189,183 for our army and navy. Since the Chinese war (that is to say, between April 1, 1895, and March 1, 1909) we spent for the army \$376,985,088 and for the navy \$313,443,440. Within fourteen years, for the purpose of national defense alone, our empire, therefore, has been compelled to expend the grand total of \$689,428,528. It should be said here that not a cent of the expenditure on the Russian war is counted in this amount. The war account was made independent of the general budget, and the entire war period is now treated as one financial year. After that tremendous expenditure we are told, and we ourselves know it well, that the navy of Japan is but a new-born babe.

Following the Russian war we instituted the post-bellum six-year expansion program. The Katsura Cabinet extended the program over twelve years instead of six, cutting down by so doing the expenditure by half, so far as the annual budget is concerned. Last year it was even less than that. The amount provided for the army and navy expansion program was cut down twice.

Lest there be a Wall Street financier or a manufacturer of canned goods in America who will be tempted to sneer at our military expenditure of \$144,000,000, may we be permitted to remind our American critics of this fact? After spending \$850,000,000 in the Russia war Japan is called upon to maintain the third\* greatest navy in the world to-day, and also to maintain an army which is, modestly, about four times as big as that of the United States. Our empire, moreover,

\* Captain Jane, in his 1908 edition of his "Fighting Ships," places Japan with Germany as the third greatest naval power.

is doing all this when her foreign trade is \$140,956,000 less than that of the Argentine Republic.

#### FINANCING KOREA, FORMOSA, AND MANCHURIA.

But consider further that there is Korea. What we were forced to spend to help her along is not an imposing amount, but there is more than one item in this connection. For example, take the Korean Railway. This is ours, but in Korea there are periodic floods, which are not at all ours. Yet they wash away our railway. In the budget for 1909 is noted the item: "For reconstruction and repairs (Korean Railway), \$2,206,809." In the supplementary budget for 1908-9 also there is an entry: "\$131,000 for repair work in Korea caused by flood," and in the supplementary budget for 1909-10 another item, —a trifle, too,—for \$150,000 for the same thing. This amount is a sort of subsidy for the much-advertised Oriental Colonization Company. There are claims that it will make money. Meanwhile, it is taking a good deal of money which we can ill afford to lose. At present it certainly does not make any. Our government loaned to Korea to make good what is known as the Reform of 1908 the sum of 19,000,000 yen,—about nine and one-half million dollars in gold,—for five years without interest. Then our government guaranteed the Industrial Bank of Japan the payment of the principal and interest for a sum not exceeding \$10,000,000 to encourage the work of developing Korean resources. Our government also guaranteed the principal and interest on another \$10,000,000 of the debentures of the Oriental Colonization Company. All these make a fair total.

As if Formosa and Korea were not quite enough of a load to bend our financial backbone like a young bamboo under a winter load of snow, all the world knows of the yellow man's burden in Manchuria. For the fiscal year of 1908-9 the expenditure of the administration of the Kwantung Province of Manchuria, which we received from Russia after the war, amounted to \$2,326,901. This sum is entirely independent of the expenditure connected with the South Manchurian Railway on which we have raised a loan of \$20,000,000.

There are many other bills we have had to pay for the establishment of a merchant marine, which we, like England, had to have, and the thousand and one different national

public works, such as the improvement of harbors, the establishment of water works, and the perfecting of the railway, telegraph, telephone, and other means of transportation and communication.

#### WHAT ARE THE NATIONAL RESOURCES OF JAPAN?

Where do we find the wherewithal to meet all these obligations? The wealth of Japan is estimated at about ten billion dollars, while a few years ago the annual income of our people was given at about one billion dollars. That is not much. What little we have, however, we are developing fast. Here is an incident in point:

In 1895 we went to war with China. Our government wanted money; and wanted it badly. It let our people know about its needs in terms of war loans. To the first call the people answered by putting up \$25,000,000. The government wanted more, and on the second call it succeeded in getting from the people \$15,000,000; in all, \$40,000,000. The people gave this amount very willingly. That fact was plain on the very face of it. It was widely advertised also. The thing that was not so well known, especially outside of the country, however, was that this was all that the people could do at the time, —and a little more. Nine years later came the Russian war. Once more the government talked to the people in the unpleasant language of governmental loans. The people of Japan, however, apparently enjoyed this bitter talk. Indeed, they became enthusiastic about it. Five times the government talked to the people and five times the people replied by giving up altogether \$300,000,000. In addition to this amount we raised about \$600,000,000 from foreign loans. As in the time of the Chinese war, the willingness of the people, their enthusiasm, their appreciation of the honor of the opportunity of emptying their pocketbooks for the state was the same. Ours is the Spartan ideal; no consideration for the individual, everything for the state. What was not exactly the same was that our people had a very much harder time in putting up \$40,000,000 at the time of the Chinese war than in surrendering \$300,000,000 at the time of the Russian war.

In all Japan we have no more than 26,000 square miles to till. But 60 per cent. of our entire population belong to the clan of Abel. Therefore, although as yet our farmers till their pocket-handkerchief farms in as primi-

tive a fashion as in the Adamic age, agriculture is by far the greatest industry of our country.

We think that we have some mines. But nothing shows our insularity in so brutal and pointed a manner as our mining industry. Still the total mineral output of the Empire of Japan in 1907 amounted to \$54,750,000.

After farming both dales and hillsides until they could find nothing more left but volcanic rocks, our ancestors took to the sea. Fishery, indeed, has from ancient times given satisfaction to more hungry mouths of the empire than any other source, save agriculture. The total marine products (both raw and manufactured) in 1906 were worth \$48,967,593. Unlike agriculture, the pleasant job of farming the seas has no cramping limitations. From the days before history was born our pirate forefathers were permitted to roam at their sweet will over the South Pacific, the Yellow and Japan seas, and over what to-day are known as the Russian waters. In more recent times we have come to an agreement with both our Korean and Russian friends, and our fishermen are now permitted to carry on their business in the waters belonging to them both. Fishermen are now using more than 2000 fishing boats in Korean waters and their annual catch is valued at over a million and a half dollars. In Russian waters the value of the catch of the Japanese fishermen in 1907 was valued at three million and a quarter dollars.

We have some foreign trade also, although not worth while boasting of. In order to find any figure approaching ours, the student will have to go down the list of the great powers until he reaches the Argentine Republic, and even Argentina exported \$80,420,000 more than we did in 1906, while in 1907 our entire export to all the countries amounted only to \$216,206,436.

As for our manufacturing industry, on December 31, 1906, there were in the Empire of Japan 10,361 factories of different types, employing 612,177 workingmen and women. Such are the principal sources of our revenues,—slender as the rills of our native hills.

#### A TAXATION SYSTEM, HEARTLESS, BUT IMPERATIVE.\*

With such burdens and standing where we do, it is small wonder that the taxation system of our country is a wonder work. The government must look to taxation for the major portion of its revenue: it is through

taxation that it must find the wherewithal to pay its bills. The land tax stands at the head of the list. Before the war with Russia our land was taxed at the rate of 2½ per cent. of its assessed value. When war came the rate was raised from 3 per cent. to as high as 17.5 per cent., according to the class of land. From this source, in the fiscal year 1908-9, the government received \$42,859,229. Next comes the tax on liquor. The rate on this ranges from \$5 per koku (about 40 gallons) on beer to a stronger liquor containing not more than 45 per cent. of alcohol upon which \$17.50 per 40 gallons is levied. From this source, in the same fiscal year, the government received \$35,904,842. Next on the list is the income tax. This is divided into three classes.

The first is the incomes of juridical persons.\* In estimating the income of this class the balance brought over from the preceding year, the amounts set aside for insurance and liabilities are deducted from the net profits. Before the war this class paid 2½ per cent., but after the war the government put on an extraordinary special tax which made them pay in addition to the ordinary tax an amount equal to 80 per cent. to 400 per cent. of the ordinary rate, 2½ per cent. The second class of income tax was put on public loan bonds and the debentures of different kinds of companies. This class now pays 2 per cent., as before the war. The third class takes in all the different incomes not included in the above two. The tax on this class is graded from incomes of 300 yen per annum to not less than 100,000 yen. The lowest amount (300 per annum) formerly paid before the war was 1 per cent. and the highest (not less than 100,000 yen) 5½ per cent. But since the war the lowest income pays 10 per cent. instead of 1 per cent., and the highest pays 20.35 per cent. In other words, a man who is receiving 300 yen a year used to pay 3 yen, while to-day he pays 30 yen; and the man who gets 100,000 yen pays to-day 20,350 yen a year. From the graded income tax the army and navy officers while engaged in war are exempt, as are also allowances to widows and orphans and pensions, school expenses, incomes of men who do not engage in business for profit, incomes of men engaged in business in foreign countries, etc. In 1908-9 the income tax collected amounted to \$18,785,757. Following this comes the consumption tax on textiles which amounted to nearly

\* Assumed by the law to exist for the purposes of taxation.

\$10,000,000, and sugar excise over \$8,000,000. In the same financial year the government received from public undertakings and state properties \$72,140,612. In 1907 the United States lost on her postal service \$8,587,361. But our government did not lose, it could not afford to lose, and from the postal and telegraph service in the fiscal year 1908-9 we made \$19,272,799.

#### CUSTOMS DUTIES AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE.

In the financial year ending March 31, 1909, the revenue of our government from customs duties was estimated at \$20,715,460.

The tariff question is burning the American to-day with a fever heat. Of course, the story of the customs tariff in Japan may be a mere nursery tale by comparison. And yet, in our country no one influence has put so abiding and deep an impression on its industrial and financial life as this same question of tariff. The tariff in Japan is young. It was born in 1859, when we concluded most of the commercial treaties with the rest of the world. Tariff at that time was regulated entirely by treaties. The life of the first tariff was brief. It was revised in 1866, and as revised remained in force until 1899.

Under this tariff practically all export and import duties could not be raised above 5 per cent. ad valorem. The repeal of this unjust tariff was one of the great incentives to our statesmen. The state needed the revenue, however, and for thirty-three long years the revenue from the customs duties never exceeded, in any one year, \$3,140,000. That was about 4.12 per cent. of the total value of the imported dutiable goods.

Our present tariff was one of the choicest legacies of the Chinese war,—most certainly of infinitely greater profit than the cession of Formosa. Since 1899 we have been permitted to put 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. ad valorem duties on raw materials, drugs, machinery, rolling stock, vessels, etc., and 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. ad valorem duties on half-manufactured articles, such as glass, paper, yarns, metal manufactures, etc., and 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. ad valorem duty on liquor and tobacco and 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. on articles of luxury such as jewelry. After the Russian war the government revised the tariff, putting on a special surtax on a number of goods, and the revised tariff came into effect on October, 1906.

The state in this manner has received about \$22,000,000 per annum, which amounts to about 15.5 per cent. of the value of the

dutiable goods. With all that we are as yet far from enjoying tariff autonomy. The present treaties with the powers will expire by limitation on August 3, 1911. In a recent speech, Mr. Ishii, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that our government is already doing a great many things. It is working hard to look into the varied needs of our own country as well as the wishes of our foreign friends, and very likely the notice will be issued in August of next year to these foreign friends, telling them that the present customs tariff of our country will expire at the date mentioned. One thing is certain: Our revised tariff will not be lower than the present one. Why? Once more the same refrain; the government needs money.

#### STATE MONOPOLIES AND WHAT THEY YIELD.

Our country, moreover, goes into business itself to make money. The state has three monopolies, tobacco, salt, and camphor. The total revenue from these monopolies in the financial year 1908-9 was estimated at \$25,286,000, which was about 8 per cent. of the total revenue of state for that year.

In 1898 the government inaugurated the leaf tobacco monopoly, which brought in an annual revenue of about seven and a half million yen. When the Russian war came and the government wanted to get more money it turned the leaf tobacco monopoly into the manufactured tobacco monopoly. The government lets private individuals cultivate the tobacco, but it does not permit them to manufacture, itself buying the leaf tobacco from individuals at a fair price. The government does not allow any importation of leaf or manufactured tobacco from abroad. It sells the products of its own factories through licensed agents at a fixed price, receiving from this source a revenue of about sixteen million dollars per annum. There are unkind customers of our government-made tobacco,—especially the American tourists,—who go home freighted with black reports of our tobacco monopoly. Our government,—singularly enough,—does not report such bad things about its own tobacco. It thinks so well, in fact, of its product that in December, 1907, it raised the price by 30 per cent. The sale of tobacco did not fall as much as even the government itself expected. The outlook of the tobacco market not only at home, but in Korea, Manchuria, and China seems to be exceedingly encouraging. This practical proof of the quality of government tobacco may not be satisfactory to the Amer-



ican tourists, but it seems to be very satisfactory to the Japanese Government.

The mother of our salt monopoly, as of the manufactured tobacco monopoly, was the Russian war. Salt is now manufactured only by persons licensed by the government, which buys the product from them at different prices, according to quality. This is then sold to the public at profit. Unlike the tobacco monopoly, any one can sell salt, but no foreign salt can be imported except by government agents. The government makes a special export price on salt which could be exported by anybody. The annual profit of the salt monopoly is estimated at about six million dollars. There is this difference between the revenue from the salt monopoly and that from tobacco. The revenue from tobacco is expected to increase,—and very rapidly, too,—while the salt monopoly has no such lucrative future.

The third monopoly of our government, that in camphor, was effective in Formosa alone at first. The home market for camphor is limited. It looks to the foreign markets for the consumption of the major portion of its product. Down to December, 1907, a foreign firm handled the government camphor, but since then the government has turned the business over to a Japanese firm.

#### GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AT A PROFIT.

Besides the monopolies, one great state undertaking is the railway. In March, 1906, the railway nationalization law, which had passed the Imperial Diet, was proclaimed. At the time there were about thirty private lines in the empire, of which about seventeen were on the trunk line commanding the main channels of traffic of the empire, and the government decided to take over these seventeen private railways. Their combined mileage was 2812, and they had been built at the cost of about \$114,500,000. The government is to buy these seventeen lines within ten years, from 1906-15. For the purchase of the lines the government is to raise about \$210,500,000 of public loans.

Railway finance was made a special account to which a certain amount is to be turned over from the imperial treasury every year. This separation of the railway account from general finance is convenient. It is so arranged that the profits of the railways could be applied to pay off this debt. A plan for the redemption of railway loans is drawn up by which the entire railway purchase bonds would be redeemed within thirty-two years.

The government has already taken over five private lines. The showing that the railways made under the government administration does not seem to be very bad. Not that there has been an absolute absence of complaint against the national administration; far from it. Still, as a government report invites us to see, the following is a fact: In the year ending with March, 1905, 104,000,000 passengers were carried. In the year ending with March 31, 1907, the number rose to 125,000,000. Freight business also increased. In 1905 it was 19,000,000 tons,—in 1907 it rose to 24,000,000 tons. The net profit from the railways in the budget of 1908-9 was estimated at \$18,527,000. The national railway after it has paid its debt is expected to yield about \$27,500,000 annual net profit to the state.

#### THE BANKING AND CURRENCY SYSTEM.

In the early years of Meiji,—in November, 1872, to be precise,—the imperial government wished to do two things: to develop trade and to redeem the paper money of the country. It issued, therefore, what is now known as the National Banks Regulations. These were modeled on the National Bank Act of the United States, and marked the beginning of the modern banking system in Japan. In 1880 the government stopped the creation of new national banks and, two years later, it established the one central bank of the country, the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan). This is a joint stock company with the fully paid-up capital of 30,000,000 yen (\$15,000,000). In 1883 the government took away the privilege of issuing notes from the then existing national banks, and gave it exclusively to the Bank of Japan. When the charters given to several national banks had expired, they continued to do business simply as private banks. In this manner, by February, 1899, all the national banks of the Empire had completely disappeared.

In 1907 we had 2236 banks in Japan with a total capitalization of 579,638,220 yen, and which showed the balance in deposits of 1,830,693,270 yen. Their earnings in 1906 amounted to 208,445,599 yen and paid dividends at the rate of 9.6 per cent.

Our present currency system is based on the coinage law of 1897 which established the gold standard in Japan. The standard gold coins are five, ten, and twenty yen pieces, and the subsidiary silver coins are issued in ten, twenty, and fifty yen pieces. Our standard gold coin is 90 per cent. pure



gold and 10 per cent. copper. The twenty-yen gold piece weighs 16.6 grams. With the adoption of the gold standard, all the bank notes became convertible into gold. The Bank of Japan is permitted to issue bank notes against gold and silver coins and bullion, also on government bonds, treasury bills, and on other bonds and bills of a reliable nature. The amount of bank notes, however, is limited to 120,000,000 yen. Under special circumstances, the central bank is permitted to exceed this amount by special permission of the Minister of Finance. But such additional amount is taxed at the rate of not less than 5 per cent. per annum. The bank notes in our country are issued in 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 yen denominations.

#### THE OUTLOOK FOR JAPANESE FINANCE.

We have seen our country struggling under a pretty heavy load of debt. It should not be forgotten, however, that \$162,816,483 of our national debt has been invested in productive industries and in the exploitation of Korean, Manchurian, and Formosan resources.

Within ten or twenty years the golden seeds which our government has sown in Korean and Manchurian fields will bring forth golden harvest,—some ten, some twenty, and some an hundred fold. Already there is a story abroad throughout the land of a Korean investment which is returning 35 per cent. profit. Indeed, this is one of the stock retorts of our government to its critics. Would not the "hoggish" policy of the Japanese Government of absorbing all the profitable enterprises,—railway, tobacco, etc.,—stunt the individual initiative of the people in industry and trade? Certainly. But now the government must have the money. It has taxed the people and can tax them no farther. There is no other way but to take these profitable undertakings and make money for itself. But within ten or twenty years it will receive its treasure ships home from varied enterprises. Then, back to the people, it will hand all the profitable undertakings.

The Katsura Cabinet has formulated a financial policy. As long as it carries out the scheme,—provided, always, that nothing extraordinary happens,—we shall be completely out of debt within thirty years at the most; perhaps within a much shorter time. The beauty of the scheme of the Katsura Cabinet, moreover, is that it refuses to bank on the dream of a future increase of the revenue of state. Although the cabinet refuses to count

upon it, the revenue of the state has been increasing every year. It has been increasing at no modest rate, either. Ten years ago our revenue was a little over \$127,000,000; in 1905 it was \$164,000,000; in 1908 it rose to about \$318,000,000.

Moreover, after all is said and done, we are to-day facing the daybreak on the greatest market in the world,—the Asian continental market. We are nearest to the Chinese market. It would be very strange, indeed, if we should fail to share in the profits from the trade of awakening China.

#### THE GREATEST ASSET OF JAPAN.

But the basic answer to the question, "How does Japan manage to pay her bills?" can hardly be found in the statistical table of her financial annual. The greatest asset of our empire is sentimental. That our Western friends may see this fact clearly, permit me to put it in the following manner: Let the Government of the United States go to Mr. Smith, in Chicago, and Mr. Brown, in Wall Street, and say to them, "You are receiving \$100,000 a year income, and we want you to give to the support of the government in one form or another \$30,000 a year of your income." Let the German Government or the British go to their people and say the same thing. What would happen? A first-class revolution on the spot.

The people of Japan are performing the financial miracle of giving up about 30 per cent. of their net income every day, without saying a word about it. In other words, the greatest asset of the Japanese Empire of to-day is the patriotism of her people. Within twenty-five years, perhaps, at the rate of conquest Western commercialism and the doctrine of individual rights are making among our people, we shall be as civilized as any other so-called Christian nation. As yet, however, the state to the imagination of the people of Japan is greater than all the gods. The glorification of the state is the Mecca of all our dreams. We take very seriously all matters connected with the state; so seriously, indeed, that we have no sense of humor about them. That is the reason why we caricature all of our eight million gods in the pleasantest of moods in the world, but would not for a moment permit any one to caricature His Majesty the Emperor. This also is the reason why we have no graft in our government finance. And that saves a lot of money for our country.

## THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

IT is seventeen years since the crusade began in England and Germany for the renewal of Antarctic exploration. At that time we knew little of the vast expanse of land or sea ice south of the Antarctic Circle. Bits of land had been discovered chiefly near the Antarctic Circle, 1000 to 1500 miles or more south of New Zealand, Australia, and the Indian Ocean and 600 to 700 miles south of South America. South Victoria Land was known to be a large land mass, but most of the other discoveries were merely short stretches of snow-covered coasts, and no one knew whether they were fragments of the northern edge of a continent or only the shores of islands. At any rate, here was the largest unknown region in the world. It surrounded the South Pole, its diameter was about 4000 miles, its area was at least twice as great as that of Europe, and a number of eminent men of science believed that one of the continents was hidden here.

Their faith in a vast extent of unknown land was based chiefly upon the fact that the sediments collected by the *Challenger* expedition, and the rock specimens dredged from the sea floor of Antarctic waters by later parties, gave strong evidence that the land from which they were derived was continental. These sediments and rocks were such as come from large land masses and not the material ejected from volcanoes that have built up many hundreds of oceanic islands.

Here was the greatest of fields for pioneer research and several European nations caught the enthusiasm that inspired the British and German propagandists of the revival of Antarctic discovery. Eight expeditions, Belgian, English, Scotch, German, Swedish, and French, have ably occupied the field and have brought home a large amount of scientific information. Six of them, two English expeditions led, respectively, by Scott and Shackleton, the Scotch under Bruce's command, the Germans under Drygalski, the Swedes under Dr. Otto Nordenskiöld, and the French under Dr. Charcot, have discovered new land, and two of these parties, those of Scott and Shackleton, have pushed their discoveries of ice-capped plateaus and lofty mountains very far to the south; and one of the smallest of

all these expeditions has practically proven the existence of the Antarctic continent.

The sledge party of Ernest H. Shackleton, on January 9, this year, reached 88° 23' S. Lat., 162° E. Long. The four men at the sledge rope were then 111 statute miles from the South Pole. They were 421 miles nearer to the Pole than the highest latitude previously reached in the Antarctic. They were ninety-two miles nearer the South Pole than Peary's closest approach to the North Pole. This latest news from the polar regions marks one of the most brilliant achievements ever recorded in the ice zones. Curiously enough, the leader who has been almost within sight of the South Pole seemed, six years ago, to be one of the most unfortunate of Antarctic travelers. He was attacked by scurvy, when with Scott on his poleward dash, and it was with the greatest difficulty that his comrades brought the helpless invalid back to the ship *Discovery*. But this year Shackleton has stood on a lofty plateau and looked southward to a lower plain, almost, if not quite, to the southern apex of the earth's axis.

The Southern summer is now ending and, if all goes well with Dr. Charcot, the only explorer now in the South Polar area, he will start next fall to follow the long coasts of West Antarctica, south of South America, farther toward the Pole. We may briefly summarize the main results of research since the great revival of Antarctic enterprise in 1901.

A large extent of new land has been discovered all around the South Pole. Norden-skiöld, in 1902, made a sledge journey of 400 miles along the eastern side of West Antarctica, where the bold King Oscar Mountains rise high above the shore line. On the west side of the same long, narrow stretch of mountainous land, Dr. Charcot surveyed new coast lands in 1903. It is thought that this land, which is the nearest approach of Antarctic soil to the northern continents, may be a great peninsula jutting northward from the frozen, continental mass. "Why not?" was the query of Charcot's mind when he again steamed south for the same field of labor; and the name of his new, staunch ship, the *Pourquoi pas ?* echoes the query.



THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT AND WHAT WE KNOW OF IT.

Almost straight across the polar area from West Antarctica, Drygalski discovered, in 1902, south of the Indian Ocean, the ice-clad Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land in the same region where Lieutenant Wilkes, of our navy, found the long stretch of shores, some seventy years ago, that bear the name of Wilkes Land. In 1904, Bruce, of the Scottish expedition, discovered Coats Land far south of the Atlantic, whose coast he was able to follow for seventy-five miles. This coast is believed to represent another segment of the continent of Ant-

arctica. Scott discovered, in 1902, King Edward VII. Land, which is joined by the Great Ice Barrier of Ross to South Victoria Land; and in the same year he traced the coast of South Victoria Land toward the Pole for 380 miles, and at his farthest point he saw the mountains still stretching southward to the eighty-third parallel; and within the past few months Shackleton has sledged hundreds of miles over the land ice, south of Scott's farthest.

Every polar authority believes that some

or all of these new found lands are a part of the Antarctic Continent. The deduction of Drygalski (and no more thoroughly scientific expedition than his ever entered polar ice) was that, at Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land, they were on the edge of the South Polar continent. From his balloon he could see nothing but endless land ice. "The winds from the inland ice, by their Föhn\* properties pointed at a far-reaching, uniformly ice-capped hinterland. These easterly Föhn-like gales, by their frequency and uniformity, reveal the immensity and homogeneous nature of these Antarctic lands." It is interesting to read, with this, the deduction which Scott drew from the Föhn winds. He wrote that their frequency from the south indicated a high land toward the Pole, doubtless of great extent. Sure enough, Shackleton has discovered this high land and traveled over it, at altitudes of from 8000 to 10,000 feet, to a point no more miles from the Pole than the little city of Yonkers is from Philadelphia.

These recent explorers have proven that, in Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary times, this most southern land, as has long been suspected, had a temperate or even a warmer climate. This is shown by their collections of fossils, both animal and vegetable. The paleontological evidence also points to the conclusion that there was once a land connection between Antarctica and more northern lands, at least with South America. The approximate location of the south magnetic Pole has been fixed by a sledge expedition to the area which it occupies. There is no department of physical and geographical science that has not been enriched by these expeditions. It is worth noting that Arctic exploration has never yielded such an output of large volumes as those still coming from the press which present the purely scientific results of the recent researches in the Antarctic. This may seem anomalous, but it is a fact that no series of Arctic explorations has ever been organized under scientific standards so uniformly high as those of the recent exploratory enterprises in the Antarctic. This is merely the result of the new era of the more exact study of terrestrial phenomena.

The Antarctic expeditions have also contributed something to the methods and appliances of polar research. We shall not

know till next year whether Charcot is finding much utility in the specially built automobiles that he had tested among Alpine snows, to the wonderment of the mountain peasantry. But Shackleton found his machine very useful in placing some supply stations along his sledge route to the south. The automobile seems to have been employed only on the wide expanse of the comparatively level glacier ice whose northern edge is the Great Ice Barrier. He was also fairly well satisfied with the result of substituting ponies for dogs in sledge hauling. They were in the harness for a long distance to the south and, as their draught powers weakened, he killed the animals and cached their flesh for food on the return journey, a most important expedient, for he and his comrades needed the food on their way back to winter camp.

The cabled narrative of Shackleton's remarkable sledge trip to the neighborhood of the Pole is lacking in some important details. We do not yet know, for example, where he left the southern limit of the glacial ice, afloat or grounded, and made the rest of his southern march over the continent itself. This is a very interesting point, and it is to be hoped that he was able to determine it. Scott's travels on this ice led to the conclusion that it is an enormous expanse of the land ice that is constantly being pushed off the land and extends over the comparatively shallow waters of the sea for several hundred miles to the north. Shackleton's route appears to have been, on the whole, about south of his winter camp on Erebus Island. Some distance to the south of the eighty-third parallel he certainly reached the land ice cap, for his further journey was on a plateau of great altitude, with mountain ranges trending south and southwest; but at his turning point he saw no mountains, and the country stretched away, at a far lower level, to the Pole.

We have reason to believe that no land will be found in the neighborhood of the North Pole, while Shackleton's discoveries lead to the conclusion that the South Pole is in the midst of the Antarctic continent. As in many arctic experiences, it has not been given to the costliest enterprises in the South Polar regions to achieve, in a popular sense, the largest result of all. The continent is there, and the proof that the Shackleton expedition brings of this fact will probably whet the desire to continue these expeditions till Antarctica is revealed in all its confines and conformation.

\* Föhn winds are masses of air descending from high to lower levels and warmed by compression as they fall. The Chinook winds of western Canada are Föhn winds. They are observed in Greenland, the Swiss and Austrian Alps, and elsewhere.

# THE PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

BY L. S. ROWE.

(Chairman of the Delegation from the United States.)

ON the twenty-fifth of December last there assembled in the Chilean capital one of the most remarkable gatherings of modern times. The Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Santiago, Chile, from December 25, 1908, to January 5, 1909, was a highly important event for both American continents. It was in a sense a great "experience meeting" at which scientists from every section of the two continents met together for the purpose of comparing the results of their investigations and exchanging views as to the best solution of the political, social, educational, and engineering problems peculiar to North and South America.

The keynote of all the sessions was the emphasis laid on these distinctively American problems. This plan served a larger purpose in impressing upon the delegates, and through them upon the government and people of their respective countries, the essential and fundamental community of interest arising out of the similarity of problems confronting the countries of America. The organizers of the Congress, as well as the delegates, were fully conscious of the fact that American and European scientific methods must necessarily be the same, but that owing to the geographical position, the physical peculiarities, and the conditions of settlement of the western hemisphere, there exists a series of problems distinctively American.

It is manifestly impossible to touch upon the numerous questions discussed in the nine sections into which the Congress was divided. The delegation from the United States\* was

fortunate in securing the co-operation of distinguished members of a number of national associations, such as the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, who contributed papers which attracted much attention and aroused great interest.

## SOME OF THE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED.

Selecting a few of the many questions discussed will serve to illustrate how carefully the plan of the Executive Committee to concentrate attention on problems of special interest to this hemisphere was carried out.

In the Social Science, Educational, and Agricultural Sections (three of the nine into which the Congress was divided) the main subjects discussed were: (1) International Law; (2) Financial and Monetary Problems; (3) Educational Problems; (4) Economic, Social, and Political Problems; and (5) Improvement of Agricultural Methods.

The formulation of the distinctively American problems in international law, with a view to laying the foundations for a continental agreement on the principles that should govern their solution, was proposed. Such agreement would mean a new factor in the development of international law, and would tend to place international relations on a distinctly higher plane.

All the countries of South America have within recent years been making strenuous efforts to place their monetary systems on a more stable basis. Although these problems present themselves in a different form in each country, the interchange of experience is of the greatest value to all. The situation is particularly acute in Chile, where for some years past the government has made ineffectual efforts to get on a gold basis. The symposium held during the sessions of the financial section of the Congress threw much light on the possible solution of this problem.

Education was one of the most important topics before the Congress. Not only was attendance at this section large, but the character of the papers presented was such that

\* The delegates of the United States to the Pan-American Scientific Congress were: Prof. L. S. Rowe, chairman, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Thomas Barbour, Harvard University; Prof. Hiram Bingham, Yale University; Prof. Webster E. Brownlee, Princeton University; Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge, Harvard University; Prof. H. D. Curtis, Cornell University; Col. William C. Gorgas, Isthmian Canal Commission; Prof. Christopher W. Hall, University of Minnesota; Prof. Adolph Hempel, University of Illinois; Mr. W. H. Holmes, Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution; Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago; Prof. Albert A. Michelson, University of Chicago; Prof. Bernard Moses, University of California; Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, University of Wisconsin; Prof. W. F. Rice, Northwestern University; Mr. George M. Rammel, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture; Prof. William R. Shepherd, Columbia University; Prof. William B. Smith, Tulane University; Prof. Jay Backus Woodworth, Harvard University.



every delegation must have profited greatly by the wealth of experience submitted. The essential unity of the educational problems confronting the republics of the American continents was deeply impressed upon all.

An important and eminently practical suggestion, which was received with much enthusiasm, was contained in a remarkable paper by the Honorable S. N. D. North, Director of the Census, on the desirability of uniformity of schedules and agreement as to dates at which the census should be taken in the republics of the American continents. As a result of this suggestion a resolution was adopted embodying such recommendations.

#### A SCIENTIFIC, NOT A DIPLOMATIC, CONGRESS.

It is important to distinguish between the scientific congresses and the Pan-American diplomatic conference which last assembled in Rio Janeiro in 1906, and which will next meet in Buenos Aires in 1910. These scientific congresses possess one advantage over the diplomatic conferences because of the possibility of a full and free interchange of opinion, untrammelled by diplomatic instructions or political considerations. Although the conclusions reached do not take the form of treaties and conventions, they possess the merit of expressing accurately the ripe judgment and the most advanced thought on the important problems confronting the republics of this hemisphere. Viewed in another light, these congresses mark the successive

steps in the formation of a continental public opinion. The united and definitely formulated views of the American republics on questions affecting the welfare of the continents must command universal respect.

The decision to hold the next Congress in Washington in 1912 places a heavy responsibility upon the American scientific world. The Santiago Congress laid the foundations upon which the intellectual unity of the American republics must rest. The selection of Washington as the next meeting place is the expression of the desire of Latin America to cultivate closer intellectual relations with the United States.

The real significance of the Santiago Congress is clearly seen when its deliberations are compared with those of its predecessors. These congresses have hitherto been exclusively Latin-American. The first congress, held in Buenos Aires in 1898, and the succeeding sessions in Montevideo in 1901 and in Rio Janeiro in 1905, while not hostile to the United States, contributed toward developing a feeling of Latin-American solidarity which was certain to become, in time, a serious obstacle to the development of unity of thought on the American hemisphere.

#### A REAL PAN-AMERICAN SPIRIT.

It is this Pan-American spirit which prevailed at the Santiago Congress, and which distinguishes it from its predecessors. Every student of Latin-American affairs knows that

for many years there has existed throughout the countries of South America an under-current of distrust toward the United States. This distrust was born of the feeling of uncertainty as to the ultimate intentions of the United States with reference to Latin America and rested upon a complete misapprehension of the purposes of the United States and of the thought and feeling of our people. It was kept alive for local political purposes by small groups of local leaders and by newspaper and magazine articles inspired from European sources.

It is a notorious fact that during the Span-



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, AT SANTIAGO.

(Where the sessions of the Pan-American Scientific Congress were held.)



THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

(Reading from left to right: Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Dr. Archibald C. Coolidge, Dr. Hiram Bingham, Prof. William R. Shepherd, Dr. L. S. Rowe (chairman), Hon. Elihu Root, Mr. W. H. Holmes, Col. William C. Gorgas, and Mr. George M. Rommel.)

ish-American war the sympathies of practically all the South American countries were with Spain. The United States was regarded as the aggressor, bent upon extension of dominion, and thus constituting a real menace to the countries of Latin America. The feeling that prevailed is strikingly illustrated in the series of public meetings that were held in the South American capitals, notably in Buenos Aires. One of the leading public men of the Argentine, now being seriously considered as a candidate for the presidency, referred in no uncertain terms to the United States as a constant menace to all the Latin-American countries.

During the ten years that have elapsed this attitude has undergone considerable modification, but there still exists a feeling of uncertainty directly traceable to a failure to grasp the real spirit of our foreign policy. This ignorance is due to the lack of intellectual contact with the United States, which makes it possible to impress the popular mind with sensational accounts of the grasping policy of the United States and of the dangers involved in permitting this power to develop unrestrained.

When the decision was first reached to in-

vite the United States to participate in these congresses, and thus make them Pan-American instead of Latin-American, there was considerable misgiving as to whether this invitation would meet with favor in the United States. There is a feeling widespread throughout South America that the enthusiasm of the government and people of the United States can only be aroused when the material interests of the country are involved. It was felt, therefore, that the plan for a scientific congress would be coldly received, and that the countries of Latin America were laying themselves open to a rebuff in extending this invitation. That the invitation was not only cordially received by the Government of the United States, but also met with a hearty response from the universities of the country, created much surprise and was a source of universal satisfaction.

#### MAKE-UP OF THE GATHERING.

When the Congress assembled in Santiago on the twenty-fifth of December, twelve American universities and three national scientific associations were represented, in addition to the official delegation sent by the Government of the United States. The uni-

versity representation would have been considerably increased if the time fixed for the meeting of the Congress had been more favorable. December, January, and February are the university vacation months in all the countries south of the equator. University representation from the United States meant, therefore, the sacrifice of at least half the academic year in order to reach Santiago for a December meeting. Had it not been for this fact, had it been possible to utilize the months of June, July, August, and September for this purpose, it is safe to say that the representation from the United States would have been increased fourfold. The presence of a large group of American scientists, representing every field of research, was interpreted throughout Latin America as an indication that the people of the United States were beginning to apply a new standard in the estimate of their sister republics.

It was the good fortune of many of the delegates from the United States to visit Uruguay and the Argentine Republic on their way to or from Santiago. Not only was the traditional Latin-American hospitality shown them, but they were received with an enthusiasm so real and spontaneous as to leave a lasting impression on every member of the delegation. Far more important and significant than the cordiality of this reception was the universal desire to be brought into touch with scientific and educational activities in the United States. All the countries of Latin America have received, and still receive, their intellectual stimulus and educational inspiration either from France or Germany. There is a growing feeling, however, that the lessons of educational experience in the United States contain much of value and profit for the people of Latin America. While in Uruguay, the Argentine, and Chile, the delegates from the United States were constantly questioned with reference to our educational organization, and advice and suggestion requested as to the plan best adapted to introduce American methods into their systems.

The personal ties formed between scientists from the United States and their fellow investigators in Latin America constitute another indirect result of the Congress, the value of which it is difficult fully to appreciate at the present time, but which will be-

come more apparent as the years roll by. Although the Congress devoted itself primarily to problems of special interest to the people of this hemisphere, it is clear that in many cases it was not possible to do more than formulate these problems. The mere fact, however, of such definite formulation and of the general agreement that the concerted action of the Republics of America is necessary in order to secure their solution, marks an important step forward in the development of the spirit of continental solidarity. This new spirit of international co-operation was particularly marked in the discussion of sanitary, social, and legal problems.\*

The Santiago Congress also served to demonstrate that in all the countries of Latin America careful scientific research is being conducted in all the higher institutions of learning, and that this research is being directed primarily to the solution of the distinctively national problems. Probably the most vivid impression carried away by the delegates from the United States was the fact that in every Latin-American country there is a group of serious students willing and even anxious to co-operate with their colleagues in the United States in the investigation of problems affecting the welfare of the people of this hemisphere. Every delegate from the United States returned with a better appreciation of the significance of the Latin-American civilization, and of the mutual services which the culture of the North and South may render each other.

\* Among the interesting and significant papers presented to the Congress were: Two on international law, by Dr. Alexander Alvarez, Solicitor of the Chilean State Department, and Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin; one on "Gold and Prices," by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago; one on "The Adaptation of Teaching to the American Social Medium," by Dr. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University; one on "America in the Pacific," by Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge, of Harvard University; one on "The Bases of Spanish and English Colonial Civilization in America," by Prof. Bernard Moses, of the University of California; one on "The Reasons Why the English Colonists, on Achieving Their Independence, Became a Single Nation, While the Latin-American Colonies Did Not Form a Federation, or Even a Confederation," by Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale University; one on "Sanitation in the Tropics, with Special Reference to Malaria and Yellow Fever," by Col. William C. Gorgas, of the Isthmian Canal Commission; two by Dr. W. H. Holmes, Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, on "The Origin of the People of America" and "The Antiquity of Man in America"; one on "Race Decay," by Prof. W. B. Smith, of Tulane University; and two by Mr. George M. Rommel, Animal Husbandman of the Department of Agriculture, on "Methods of Instruction in Animal Husbandry in the Agricultural Colleges of the United States" and "Sanitary Animal Police in the United States."

## ANOTHER YEAR OF DEFEAT FOR THE AMERICAN SALOON.\*

BY FERDINAND COWLE IGLEHART.

THE revolt against the liquor traffic seems to be world-wide. The fight against it in Europe is nearly as fierce as it is in this country. Finland abolished intoxicants by a vote of its Parliament. Iceland adopted national prohibition in September last. The Duma of Russia ordered the removal of the royal eagle from the vodka bottles, and the substitution of the skull and cross bones, the symbols of death, and the word poison written in large letters beneath them as a warning to the people. In Paris there are placards placed on the bulletin boards saying that "whoever puts alcohol in his mouth takes out his brains, his money, his health, his happiness." Government statistics in England show a decrease of thirty million dollars' worth of intoxicants in the consumption during the year 1908.

### THE SOUTH SWEPT BY A "PROHIBITION" WAVE.

The temperance revolution in this country continues with unabated energy. Eleven thousand saloons were put out of business during the year 1908. As many more in 1907, and at that rate of decrease it would require but twenty years to abolish all the saloons of the country.

About eighteen of the twenty millions of the people of the Southern States have already outlawed the saloon. In New York City alone there are one thousand more saloons than in all the fourteen Southern States, and it looks as though within the coming five years every State in that section would vote the saloon out of existence.

On May 6, 1908, North Carolina followed her sister States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, in the adoption of State prohibition, by a popular vote.

The campaign was a notable one, participated in by Governor Glenn, the two United States Senators, every member of Congress, all of whom stood against the saloon, securing a majority of 42,000 votes.

The fight for prohibition in 1909 was begun by Tennessee, following the example of her old mother State, North Carolina, passing a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by a vote of 24 to 13 in the Senate, and 62 to 36 in the House. It was vetoed by the Governor, and passed over his objection by the same vote in the Senate, and by the loss of but one vote in the House. This bill will go into effect the first day of next July, at which time every saloon in the State will close its doors. A more drastic bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants in the State, which is to take effect on January 1, 1910, was carried in both branches of the Legislature, and was passed again over the Governor's veto, and is now a law.

In South Carolina each county having a dispensary will vote on the question of option between the county dispensary and prohibition in August of this year.

Thirty-six of the forty-six counties of Florida, including 525,000 of the 650,000 of population, have abolished the saloon. There are only 330 saloons in the entire State, and from the organization of the present Legislature it seems probable that State-wide prohibition will be adopted at once.

Louisiana has more than 32,000 square miles of "dry" territory, and six entire parishes were placed in the anti-saloon license column during the past year.

Fifty-nine out of the seventy-nine counties of Arkansas are dry, and 1,612,000 of the 1,750,700 of the people in the State are living in territory where the drink traffic is forbidden. There are only 317 saloons in the whole State left, which must give way to the inevitable public verdict against the business.

During the past year 800 saloons were driven out of Texas, and fifteen new counties voted no-license. Of the 243 counties 150 are "dry," sixty-six part "wet," and twenty-five license the saloon. Two hundred thousand of the 267,000 square miles of the State is "dry" territory, containing a population of 3,000,000 people. State-wide prohibition will be a certainty in the near future.

\* See "The Nation's Anti-Drink Crusade," by Dr. Iglehart, in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, April, 1908, page 468.

In Virginia during the past year 400 liquor places were put out of business. Seventy-one of the 100 counties in the State have not a licensed saloon.

The temperance people of West Virginia lost in their battle before the Senate, which recently adjourned, losing two propositions; first, the amendment to the constitution, forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and also one for county local option. There are 700,000 of the 1,200,000 people of this State who live in territory where the saloon is forbidden. Thirty-three counties out of the fifty-five in the State are entirely "dry."

In Kentucky one more county has been added to the "dry" column, making ninety-six out of the 119 counties in the State.

Missouri has made decided progress during the past year. There are now fifty "dry" counties in the State, including their municipalities, while twenty-seven other counties have abolished the saloon under the county-option law, which exempts cities of 2500 population and more from its operation.

#### AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGNING IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

The fires of prohibition that have been burning in the cotton-fields of the South have crossed Mason's and Dixon's Line and caught in the meadows, the corn-fields, and wheat-fields of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and other Northern States, and are burning as fiercely as they have been in the South.

Illinois, the third State in the Union in wealth, population, and importance, never gave its people the benefit of a local-option law until last year, when the people voted in 1300 towns, 1000 of which went "dry."

The temperance movement in Indiana is about as vigorous as in any of the Southern States. The Remonstrance law had cleared the saloon from two-thirds of the geographical area of the State. Of the 36,300 square miles of territory, 26,170 had been made "dry," and about 1,600,000 of the population out of the 2,600,000 were living in "dry" territory. Governor Hanley called a special session of the Legislature in September last, which passed a local-option law with the county as the unit, under which the people are making Indiana a prohibitory State as rapidly as they can get to the polls. Under the old law twenty entire counties had gone "dry." Since last autumn forty-three more had joined their company, making sixty-three of the ninety-two counties in the

State which are entirely "dry," and it is understood that but one county of all the forty-four recently voting has gone "wet."

It is said that the local-option question got mixed up pretty badly in Hoosier politics; some of the leaders claiming that Watson and the Republican State ticket were beaten on that account. It is likely that the Republican party would have been beaten very much worse if it had undertaken to dodge the issue, which was inevitable. It is charged that the liquor people beat Kearns for the Senatorship, and that he, in revenge, prevented the repeal of the local-option bill. But whatever hand the temperance question played in the politics of the State, the people, Democrats and Republicans, went on steadily voting the saloon out of business in the State, and it now seems likely that Indiana may be the next State of the North to adopt State prohibition.

The revolution in Ohio is just as marked as in Indiana, and just as enthusiastic as in any of the Southern States. The Anti-Saloon League, which was born in that State, removed the saloon from large districts in the State by one form of local option or another, but a local-option bill for the county as the unit was passed by the Legislature, under whose provisions voting has been going on since last autumn, with results that have startled the nation. The saloon had been removed from five entire counties under the previous laws, but since last September sixty-three counties have voted on the subject, fifty-eight of which have abolished the saloon, and only nine counties have licensed it, so that, of the eighty-eight entire counties of the State, sixty-three have gone "dry," and nine have gone "wet." Many of the contests were notable, especially the one in Clark County, which contains Springfield, with a population of 42,000, polling a vote of almost 19,000 votes, which went "dry" by 139 majority. The Legislature this year passed two laws strengthening the local-option law; one preventing agents from soliciting orders for liquor in "dry" territory, the other providing for the appointment of secret-service men in each county in the State to assist the prosecuting attorney in securing evidence of the illegal sale of liquor. These measures were desperately fought by the liquor men, who were finally overcome.

One year ago there was but one county entirely "dry" in the State of Michigan. Early last month, after one of the fiercest fights in the history of the State, local-option



elections were held in twenty-seven counties, twenty of which went "dry," closing at one stroke 600 saloons and ten breweries.

After a tremendous struggle, the Nebraska Legislature at its last session passed the Daylight Sale bill, permitting the sale of liquor only between the hours of 7 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The Legislature of Iowa on the eve of adjournment passed two bills unfriendly to the liquor interests, one limiting the number of saloons to one to one thousand of the population in cities, the other requiring druggists to file with the auditor of the county signed applications for liquor.

The State of Washington has just passed a county-option law, excluding municipalities of 2,500 or more, which have a separate option of their own.

The Legislature of Idaho has this year passed a very strong local-option law.

Both branches of the Legislature of Utah passed a county-option bill, but just at the last of the session, when too late for a remedy, the Governor vetoed the bill.

Prohibition was the main issue in the municipal elections held in Colorado, outside of Denver, early in April. The Anti-Saloon party generally was successful.

#### LOCAL OPTION IN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.

A local-option bill for cities as a whole is pending before the New York State Legislature. The present liquor law of the State permits local option for towns, under which elections have been held this year, resulting in a net increase of thirty "dry" towns. About 330 towns in the State are "dry," about 320 "wet," and the rest are part "wet" and part "dry." The Committee of Fourteen introduced a bill at Albany, providing among other things for the opening of saloons in cities of the first class certain hours on Sunday, which was promptly killed in the Senate Committee. Yates County, by a vote on February 23, carried all the towns in its territory against the saloon, and became the first and only entirely "dry" county in the State.

Recent elections in Connecticut have abolished the liquor traffic from 3000 square miles of territory, closing 300 saloons during the year.

Massachusetts has gained ten municipalities for the "dry" column.

During 1908 429 saloons were driven out of Rhode Island.

#### IMPORTANT FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

For several years the temperance people have undertaken to secure an amendment to the Interstate Commerce law, forbidding the importation of intoxicating liquors into territory made "dry" by State legislation, and have failed. On February 17 last there was incorporated into the penal code of the United States the Interstate Liquor Shipment bill, introduced by Representatives Humphreys, of Mississippi, and Miller, of Kansas. It is considered by many the most important temperance legislation since the passage of the Wilson law in 1890. This bill does three things: (1) It prohibits C. O. D. shipments. (2) It prohibits delivery to fictitious consignees. (3) It requires that all packages of liquor for interstate shipment shall be plainly marked, designating the contents and consignee. The bill was in grave danger, and would have been killed in the committee had it not been that Speaker Cannon obstinately demanded its passage, and then voted for it upon the floor. This law, while it will not do all that the friends of temperance might desire, will go a long way toward correcting the abuse that the liquor dealers have practiced upon the citizens of the States that have prohibited the drink traffic, and will pave the way for further relief which the people of the States may demand in the future.

#### THE SALOON "FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE."

Almost all of the legislatures meeting during the present year have had bills relating in some way to the liquor traffic. Very few of these bills showing any friendliness to the saloon have been allowed to become laws. A recent editorial in *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, written by T. M. Gilmore, the president of the National Model License League, expresses the opinion of many liquor dealers upon the present temperance revolution. It says:

The Anti-Saloon League is backed by able men and plenty of money. In the last eighteen months the business we represent has been outlawed in the States of Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and it is now facing destruction in West Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Utah, and Idaho. The saloon is fighting for its life in practically every State in the Union.

The liquor dealers strenuously insist that "prohibition does not prohibit," and their literature, which is scattered broadcast among the church people as well as others, claims

the failure of the prohibitory laws in the States having them. They insist that the more the traffic is prohibited the more liquor is consumed, and that hypocrisy and disrespect for law are fostered, and yet the States that have adopted prohibition seem to be very well pleased with their legislation, and none of them have surrendered to license, and other States in pretty rapid succession are joining their ranks. In Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota at their last election governors were chosen on platforms not only declaring for State-wide prohibition, but for a rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law; while in Georgia, Oklahoma, and Alabama the anti-saloon forces have held their own, preventing legislation which would in any way weaken the State prohibitory laws.

#### STRENGTH OF THE ECONOMIC ARGUMENT.

No great result can come from a small cause. There are powerful causes that are putting the saloon out of business. More and more the economic argument is influencing voters to abolish the saloon. The man who frequents the saloon is not so strong in body nor intellectually so keen, nor professionally or industrially so efficient as the man who does not. A man who has no scruples on the subject, but has good common sense soon discovers that he is handicapped in the heated competition of life when he becomes a patron of the saloon.

The New York Central, the Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Wabash, the Rock Island, the Great Northern, and other railroad systems have adopted the following rule: "The use of intoxicants by employees, while on duty, is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal." The Michigan State law will not permit a man who is not a total abstainer to have anything to do with the running of trains. The premium on temperance in railroad circles is so great that 25,000 employees of the Northwestern Railroad signed a pledge of total abstinence at one time.

Business houses generally discriminate against the drinker in the employment of men. The United States Commissioner of Labor sent a note of enquiry to 7,000 concerns employing labor; 5363 of them responded that they took the drink question very much into account in hiring men, and that they had to be the more careful in selecting responsible help because the law held them

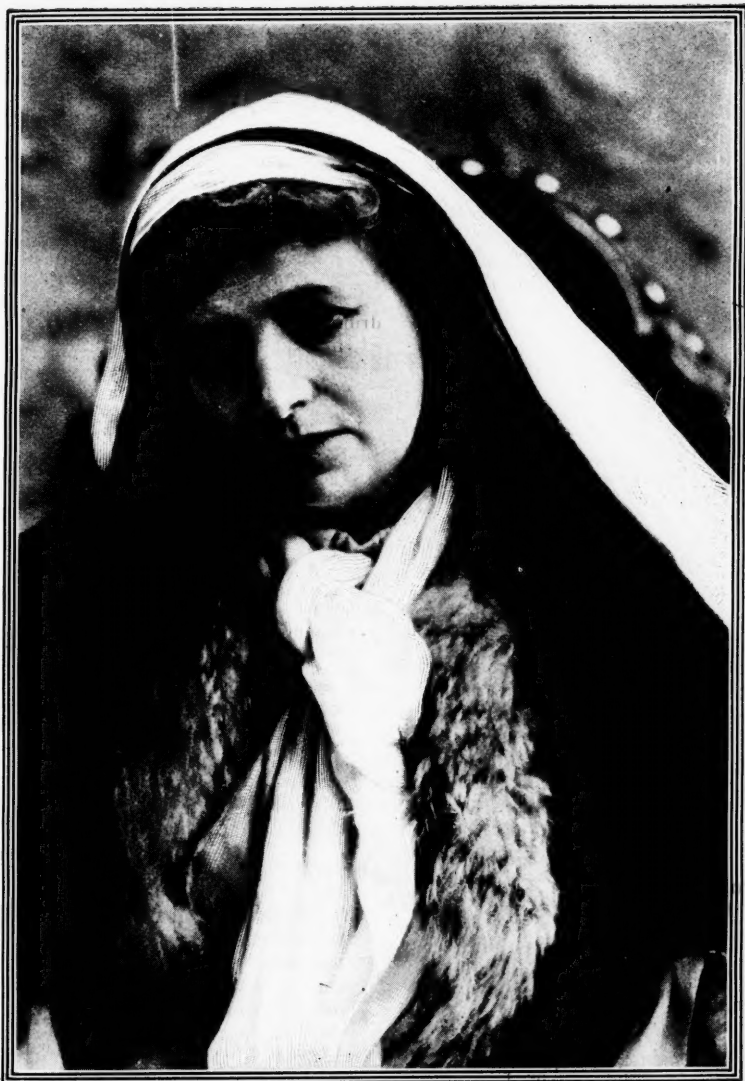
liable for injuries caused by accident. The young man of ambition and hope who wants to get into a good place and succeed in it knows full well that he must stay away from the saloon. This business argument sends hundreds of thousands of employees into the ranks of those who are fighting the traffic.

The people paid last year a billion dollars for intoxicating drink, \$108,000,000 more than for all the necessities of life, and it is a protest against this colossal material waste and a desire to divert some of the drink money to better uses that has prompted many to vote no-license in the campaigns. The billion dollars paid over the counter for drink for the year is only about a half of the material damage the traffic causes, requiring institutions to be maintained by the public.

The large amounts of money paid into the treasuries of States and municipalities by the liquor-dealers are no compensation for the material as well as the moral waste in the community, and while there are many friends of law and order who vote for license because they think the saloon ought to be made to pay a part of the price of its public injury, the people are getting to believe more and more each year that the damage of the saloon is too great, and they are unwilling to tolerate it and are voting "no" on the proposition to permit it.

The sentimental and moral argument for the removal of the saloon is more powerful with the average voter in the "wet and dry" campaigns than the economic one, strong as it is.

The liquor men have untold wealth at their disposal, the ablest minds in the nation are employed as their attorneys. They have lobbyists at the sessions of every State Legislature and national Congress, they have politicians of both parties in every State and city who can be relied upon to promote their interests. They have an army of 200,000 saloon keepers, and more than that of loyal patrons, millions of dollars are spent in advertisements and in their literary department each year, and their fight will be desperate and prolonged. But the self-interest and conscience of the nation are against them, and unless there shall be some reformation in the liquor traffic, which seems now impossible, or if there should occur no disagreement or disintegration among the temperance forces now so united, it is likely that within a generation the saloon, as we see it to-day, will have passed away.



HELENA MODJESKA, DRAMATIC ARTIST AND PATRIOT.

It was given to the late Polish-American tragedienne, Mme. Helena Modjeska, who died at her estate in Orange County, Cal., on April 8, to achieve supreme success in one of the most difficult of all arts, the drama, in a foreign country of whose language she was ignorant until her thirtieth year. For more than thirty years thereafter she was an undisputed leader in her art, and the great Bernhardt is reported to have more than once declared that she recognized both Dusa and Modjeska as her equals. Modjeska succeeded because of her tragic power, her purity of aim, the grace and delicacy of her artistic touch, her great capacity for work, and above all her fine, magnetic personality. Her Shakespearean interpretations were (in the words of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder) "worthy of his most exquisite and thrilling imagination." Her first success was in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," but her repertoire was a varied and extensive one. In Shakespeare she was an excellent *Rosalind*; in "Henry VIII.," "Lady Macbeth," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Measure for Measure," and "Mary Stuart," she was truly great. For biographical details, see this REVIEW for June, 1905.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### AROUND THE WORLD FOR TWO CENTS.

THE two-cent postage rate in the United States and the penny rate in Great Britain have become such matter-of-fact elements in our social and commercial everyday life that it is difficult to imagine a time when they were non-existent. Yet it is but sixty-nine years ago that penny postage was adopted in England. On the first of May, 1840, was issued the first postal envelope,—now dear to the hearts of stamp collectors,—bearing the magic words "Postage one penny." The remarkable thing about this envelope is its allegorical design, drawn by the Royal Academician W. Mulready, representing Britannia sending letters to all parts of the earth, which, viewed in the light of recent postal progress, would seem to indicate that the talented designer was a prophet as well as an artist; for at this present time of writing a letter can be sent for one penny (two cents) from England to New Zealand, to Canada, or to the United States.

There can be but little doubt that within a comparatively short time other countries of the world will adopt this great "postal reform," and that ultimately "Around the world for two cents" will become a *fait accompli*. By common consent the title "Father of Universal Penny Postage" has been conferred on Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who has become known in England as the Unofficial Postmaster-General and "the Member for St. Martin's-le-Grand," the Headquarters of the British Post Office in London. Under the suggestive title at the head of this article Mr. Ralph D. Blumenfeld, editor of the London *Daily Express*, narrates Mr. Heaton's untiring efforts in furtherance of his scheme of universal penny postage. In the *Outlook* for April he tells how, "single-handed, undaunted," this "simple, unassuming Member of Parliament" has "brought closer together millions upon millions of people by means of cheaper postal rates." Here is the postal reformer's ideal:

Universal penny postage may well be described as a scheme whereby any inhabitant of our planet, white, black, or yellow, may be enabled for the sum of one penny to communicate with any other at the lowest possible rate and

the highest attainable speed,—Englishman with German, Frenchman, Italian, or Russian; European with American; Asiatic with Australian or African,—so that when one soul has something to say to another, neither color, nor religion, nor creed, nor diplomacy, nor national antipathy, nor latitude, nor longitude, nor poverty, nor any other barrier shall stand between them. It is a grand yet simple assertion of the brotherhood of nations; it is a change that threatens no interests and benefits all mankind.

Mr. Heaton's life-work may be said to have grown out of his own experience of the hardships of dear postage. At the age of sixteen he left Rochester in Kent, England, to seek his fortune in Australia.

Here he first came in touch with the hardships imposed by high postage on people who longed for news from dear ones at home, yet were too poor to maintain a regular correspondence; and he became the most inveterate postal reformer that the world has ever known. Prosperity came early. He married the daughter of his proprietor, and in due time returned to England,—and to Parliament. But in returning he had only one object in view, that of relieving the post of its incubus of high postage. . . . Night and day, winter and summer, year in and year out, Heaton has been reforming.

So persistent has he been that Postmasters-General avoid him. His first attack on the British House of Commons was made so long ago as 1886, when he moved that the government open negotiations with other governments with a view to the establishment of a universal penny postage system. The motion was lost,—"defeated by the government, which feared too great a drop in its revenue." He then traveled to every civilized state of the world, carrying his banner of postal reform wherever he went.

In his peregrinations he reached Washington in 1889, when the Hon. John Wanamaker was Postmaster-General in the Harrison administration. He was received with sympathy then, and the next year, 1890, when the Postage Committee of Congress, while expressing favorable views on the subject, reported that they would like to include Germany in the reduction to the two-cent rate, when the time came. But nothing more was done at the time.

In 1891 a rate of twopence halfpenny (5 cents) was inaugurated for letters to all

British colonies. On Christmas Day, 1898, penny postage to Canada was established. In recognition of his services in the cause of cheap postage "the city of London presented Mr. Heaton with its freedom enclosed in a golden casket. The city of Canterbury did likewise." A year later New Zealand adopted universal penny postage.

There was a long fight with officialdom before the British Government could be induced to extend the penny rate to the United States. On the Fourth of July, 1906, at the Hotel Cecil banquet, Ambassador Whitelaw Reid spoke in favor of the change. Shortly after, Mr. Heaton induced a number of rich men to offer to guarantee the government against the loss which it was anticipated would follow the reduction; but the proposal was declined. On July 17, 1907, United States Postmaster-General Meyer wrote a private letter to Mr. Heaton stating that he was "favorably inclined" to a two-cent rate. Mr. Heaton was in Australia when the letter reached him.

The Reformer came back as fast as he could. . . . In May Mr. Whitelaw Reid was waited on by Mr. Heaton and Lord Blyth. . . . A few days later Mr. Buxton, the British Postmaster-General, wrote to the Reformer and asked him to be good enough to be in his place in the House of Commons the next day to listen to some remarks on penny postage. Mr. Heaton went, and heard the announcement that the thing he had been battling for so many years had been arranged between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Heaton proposes the formation of a stock company to guarantee the British Government against loss for ten years, but to take the profits for a like period!



HON. JOHN HENNIKER HEATON, M.P.

(The Englishman who has devoted almost a lifetime to the advocacy of cheap postage rates.)

The *Outlook* writer says Mr. Heaton "points with pride to a letter that Sir W. Howard Russell received from a man in Canada." It read:

You know that Henniker Heaton. Tell the blackguard, that he is the curse of my life. All my relatives, in County Clare,—you know there are a hundred of them,—have written to me, taking advantage of the two-cent post, to ask me for assistance to enable them to come over.

## LABOR AND SOCIALISM.

THE veteran professor, Dr. Goldwin Smith (he is now fourscore and six), publishes in the *Canadian Magazine* his views concerning what he describes as "a paroxysm of industrial and social agitation under two phases, more or less blending with each other: that of Socialism and that of Labor." Admitting that he is better acquainted with the history of Labor in England than with its history in Canada, he sets out to show what has been accomplished in the Old Country. He says:

While the great Napoleonic war was going on,

little could be done in the way of social, industrial, or political improvement. But not many years elapsed after the end of the war before peaceful progress resumed its course, especially in the interest of the laboring class. A series of acts for the protection of Labor, such as the Factory Acts and the Mining Acts, was passed. The unions were legalized . . . the Poor Law was amended, sanitary workhouses were erected, and at the same time a great impulse was given to charitable works of all kinds,—hospitals, homes, and places of recreation. A system of public education was introduced, and this, it must be borne in mind, was an act of beneficence on the part of the state. . . . The general reform of the law has enured mainly to the benefit of the poorer class. Much



more, no doubt, remains to be done; but it cannot possibly be said that the conduct of the property-holding and ruling classes in England has been such as to provoke the hatred of them which glows in extreme Socialist manifestoes.

Political power has been extended to the masses by a series of Reform bills, until today there is to be found a Labor man in the

risen from the ranks and in whom the appetite for gain and the tendency to grind the laborer are not less marked than in the rest.

In one respect, however, he thinks there may have been a change for the worse:

The social severance of employer from employed has probably increased. Old men may remember the time when the habitations of the two classes were less apart, and there was more intercourse between them. They now live entirely apart; the workmen in their cottages near the works; the employer in his villa in the outskirts. . . . Employers should do what they can to improve the social relation.

As to the adoption of profit-sharing as a remedy for Labor wars and strikes, the professor cites Mr. Carnegie as declaring it to be practicable; and he believes that if the latter "can bring it about, he will add to his many benefactions the greatest of them all."

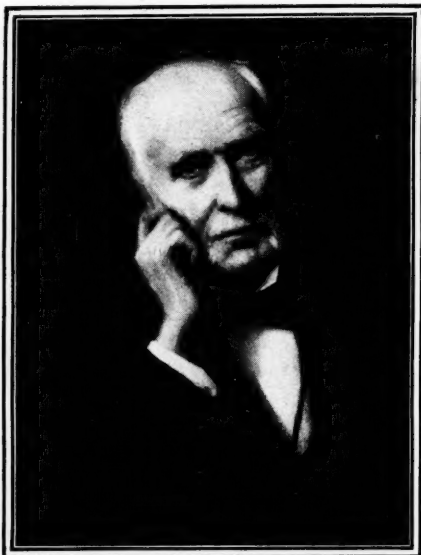
With regard to Socialism and its watchwords of Equality and Fraternity, Professor Smith considers that of Fraternity a measure "may be said to be attained in any well-ordered and contented commonwealth," but that Equality "will hardly be attained without a radical change in the providential government of the world." He continues in the following terms, which will be read with interest by Americans:

That all men are created equal the authors of the American Declaration of Independence hold to be a "self-evident truth." With deference to their illustrious authority, it would be difficult to frame a more self-evident fallacy. Men are created and sent into the world with every conceivable variety of endowment, physical, moral, and mental, with infinite variety of circumstances and not less various openings and chances in life. If all could be rolled flat today, to-morrow the differences would reappear. This may offend our sense of equity, but the responsibility must rest on the government of the world. An equal right to justice all men undoubtedly have, but there the natural equality ends.

What is now wanted is the Socialist's plan for the reorganized community. Asks the professor:

How and by whom is it to be governed? Who is to make the laws? Who is to regulate industry? Who is to distribute the parts and determine the remunerations of all workmen? How without private capital can undertakings be set on foot? How without the prospect of private gain can private enterprise be called into play? Will there not have to be, besides a complete change of organization, a change of human nature almost as complete?

Then, again, if a part of the community should cling to private property and individual enterprise, what is to be done? Are the methods of the French Jacobin and the



GOLDWIN SMITH, THE VETERAN CANADIAN EDITOR AND ESSAYIST.

British Cabinet. The rate of money wages, and the purchasing power also, have increased; the death-rate has decreased; and old age is to be pensioned.

In the exercise of their political power Professor Smith claims that the masses in England have not always been quite true to their own interest.

They have shouted and voted for war, regarding it apparently as a spree. For opposing war, and war most causeless and iniquitous, John Bright was burned in effigy, and he and Cobden . . . were thrown out of their seats. We are told that numbers are now wandering unfed in the streets of London. Those same streets saw the hideous orgy of the war spirit on the Mafeking night.

Referring to the charges of rapacity frequently brought against capitalist employers, Professor Smith reminds his Labor readers that in any list of capitalists, especially on the American continent, will be found the names of many who have

Russian anarchist to be brought into play, as intimated in the utterances and writings of extreme Socialists? In England to-day Socialism seems to be "taking the form of the use of the powers of taxation for a general

transfer of property. The ultimate consequence of this or of any sweeping policy of confiscation would probably be political convulsion, with industrial disorganization in its train."

## UTOPIAN SOCIALISTS.

THE *Berlin Sozialistische Monatshefte*, whose affiliation speaks from the very name, contains an article which shows that in Germany,—and why not elsewhere?—the Socialist movement counts adherents who for practical wisdom and earnest purpose have no superiors among the opponents of that movement. Such a man is the writer of said article, Herr Franz Laufkötter, who takes most severely to task those of his brother Socialists who indulge themselves in pleasant fancies. Of the "emotional" or "Utopian" Socialists, as he calls them, Herr Laufkötter writes thus:

The evolution, through a scientific process from Utopia to reality, is incumbent upon the individual as well as upon society at large, however painful it may be to relinquish illusions, and look facts squarely in the face. And because this process of change is extremely sobering, and has the effect of a cold bath on heated minds, so many people balk at taking the step from Utopianism, by the scientific road, to practical Socialism. They would rather remain children and go on dreaming, would rather continue to dwell in the magic realm of fantasy than take up arms and fight the rude realities of life. This widespread mental state explains the very prevalent fear of practical Socialism, the aversion to energetically attacking actual, present problems, the recoiling from social experiments. These modern Utopians hope, like children, for some wonderful event that shall somehow occur, instead of laying hand to the plow which must furrow the capitalistic field.

The Utopian Socialist lulls himself in the dream that capitalism can over night, as it were, be transformed into Socialism by a revolutionary uprising of the masses. A great many Socialists have no notion that society develops quite slowly, by social laws, that the future must grow organically out of the present, and that in the present the ground must be tilled if flowers are to spring from it in the future. The catastrophic theory,—which, let us hope, has asserted itself for the last time in its predilection of a general economic strike,—is analogous to the idea of volcanic eruption; only this theory overlooks the circumstances that not dead rocks but living souls are being dealt with. And whoever has observed how laboriously social changes are brought about, just because they affect human life so profoundly, must certainly have lost all faith in the magic efficacy of the so-called social revolution. The Utopians take the thing very easily. They conjure a particular kind of world

out of their brains, and do not ask whether it be possible to realize that magic world; they simply put it before us, and ask us to believe in it; they describe as actually existent a paradise which never has had any being but in the imagination of childish rhapsodists. . . . It is time to recognize how badly Socialism needs definite work. We cannot sleep into the socialistic state, we must toil into it step by step; severe effort will it cost us to conquer every foot of soil.

None but a Utopian, the author goes on to say, can entertain schemes of tearing out the whole capitalistic system, root and branch. A scientific, practical Socialist, he declares, will follow the advice of Karl Marx to adapt such features of economic progress as capitalism offers. Emotional abuse of capitalism is quite out of place, urges Herr Laufkötter, and he demands, instead of "straw bonfires of enthusiasm," education of the intelligence, tempering of the spirit, and hard, purposeful endeavor for "the erection of a habitable house" of Socialism.

But some Socialists seem to think, he continues, that a member of the Socialist party is inherently a superior being to a member of any other party merely because of his admission to the Socialist ranks.

As if to join a proletarian organization could of itself improve a man! As if upon the organization did not devolve the difficult task of making the new member into a better human being! It lends no higher dignity to a person to belong to the Socialist party, though taking part in the economic and spiritual battles of Socialism is intended to,—and will,—raise men to a loftier plane. Neither is the conception that the future state will show perfect and ideal conditions any less Utopian. In the state of the future people will also cook with water and men will not be angels, but will still be men, with human faults and foibles. Does one not, even now, read often enough in Socialist newspapers that in the Socialist state there will be no more crimes? This Utopian idea is absolutely silly, and proves the ignoring of those factors which are at the base of human conduct. . . . Consideration of "how people will get on together" in the Socialist state ought to give us pause. We must, to begin with, be satisfied with hoping that Socialism will raise mankind by slow degrees, whereas the unpractical Utopian raves about a heaven on earth where the lion and the lamb shall roam green fields together. In the future state, too,

will there be friction, which is really a good thing, for otherwise there could be no question of development and improvement. In fact, the state of the future will look quite different from that painted by the Utopian. For there, too, will men be forced to toil arduously in order to meet their advancing requirements, and there,

too, will there be compulsion to work and testing of the workman's merit. It is a mistake to believe that there everybody will live in sweet idleness, with all labor performed by machinery, a mistake to fancy the future state as a hand of cockayne where roast pigeons will fly into one's mouth.

### THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION.

SO much misapprehension seems to exist with reference to the scope and objects of the Russell Sage Foundation that we think our readers will welcome a statement at first hand in regard thereto. In the first number of the *Survey*, which is the new name for *Charities and the Commons*, appears an account of the initial activities of the Foundation, from which we extract the following particulars. The trustees of the Foundation are: Mrs. Russell Sage (President), Mr. Robert W. de Forest (Vice-President), Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge (Treasurer), Miss

Helen M. Gould, Mr. Robert C. Ogden, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mr. Alfred T. White, with Mr. John M. Glenn, Secretary and Director; and it is Mr. de Forest who, in the article under notice, tells just what it is proposed to do and what not to do. As set forth in its charter, the purpose of the Foundation is "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America." To that end the Foundation is authorized

to use any means which from time to time shall seem expedient to its members or trustees, including research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable or benevolent activities, agencies, and institutions, and the aid of any such activities, agencies, or institutions already established.

In what may be termed her deed of gift Mrs. Russell Sage expresses her desire that the Foundation should preferably "not undertake to do that which is now being done or is likely to be effectively done by other individuals or by other agencies."

She also authorizes the trustees

to invest the principal of the fund, to the extent of not more at any one time than one-quarter of its entire amount, directly in activities, agencies, or institutions established and maintained for the improvement of social and living conditions, provided that such investments shall, in the opinion of the trustees, be likely to produce an annual income of not less than 3 per cent.

As might have been expected, the Foundation was at the very outset "overwhelmed with applications for individual and corporate relief . . . from educational institutions of all kinds and churches of all denominations." The trustees therefore found it necessary to define the scope of the Foundation's activities, and they resolved:

(a) The Foundation will not attempt to relieve individual or family need. Its function is to eradicate so far as possible the causes of poverty and ignorance, rather than to relieve the sufferings of those who are poor or ignorant.

(b) The sphere of higher education, that served by our universities and colleges, is not within the scope of the Foundation. . . .



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

(c) Aid to churches for church purposes, whatever their denomination, is not within the scope of the Foundation.

Already the Foundation is able to point to a respectable list of its activities along the lines of educational propagandist movements, research, publication, aid to the corporate or individual effort of others, and direct action by its own staff. Among these perhaps the first place should be given to the Foundation's work toward the eradication of the "white plague." It

provided the means whereby a very successful campaign has been instituted in New York State. . . . The result of this campaign has been that over a million dollars has been appropriated by municipalities, counties, and individuals for tuberculosis hospitals, dispensaries, and other agencies. . . . The handbook of the national association, compiled by Philip P. Jacobs, and entitled "The Campaign Against Tuberculosis in the United States," was printed as a Russell Sage Foundation pamphlet. . . . The Foundation contributed to the International Congress at Washington. It also paid part of the expense of the recent tuberculosis exhibition in New York, which attracted the unparalleled attendance of about 750,000 people within six weeks. . . .

Playground Extension has been another movement which has received the attention of the trustees.

One of the first things the Foundation did was to contribute the money necessary for a model playground and exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. The great interest created by the first congress of the Playground Association, held in Chicago during the summer of 1907, made it manifest that important results could be accom-

plished throughout the country by the establishment and proper organization of playgrounds, if an active propagandist movement to that end was instituted. The Russell Sage Foundation has contributed largely to this movement. . . . Since the Foundation took part in it, playgrounds have been established in about 100 cities, and about 175 have been projected.

Investigations have been made by the Foundation into the placing-out of children and the management of institutions for their care. It has also aided in the education of teachers for model gardens for school children, and contributes to the maintenance of one such garden in the neighborhood of New York. It has helped to extend the work of the Charity Organization, and has supported the work of "a special committee of the New York Association for the Blind, directed particularly to the prevention of blindness in children." In research, its lines of effort have included: A study of workingmen's insurance; a study of the evils of the salary and the chattel loan business; investigations as to the desirability of establishing on a business basis an employment bureau in the City of New York; and especially the exhaustive study of industrial conditions in Pittsburgh, which was noticed in the April number of the REVIEW.

Many other activities of the Foundation are enumerated in Mr. de Forest's article, which latter not only is interesting reading, but enables one to realize how great is the obligation under which Mrs. Sage has placed the nation in general and the community of New York in particular.

## WHY WE NEED A BUDGET COMMITTEE.

STEPS recently taken at Washington to systematize the preparation of the national budget make pertinent Ex-Secretary Cortelyou's article in the *North American Review* for April. In this article he points to "the growing difference in the wrong direction" between the national revenues and the national expenditures,—a condition which "seems to demand not only some effective plan for increasing the revenues, but a thorough system of co-ordination whereby receipts and disbursements may be properly compared and adjusted, one to the other, by an established authority which shall be responsible for the final balance."

At present there is no such authority. Each claim that is made upon Government resources

is pressed by its supporters practically without reference to any other. It lies within the sphere of the Treasury Department to call the attention of the Congress to the estimated income and the estimated out-go for the coming year; but no authority exists,—except in the veto power of the President,—to bring the one within the limits of the other. It is only when the final results are scheduled, and the country realizes the existence of an enormous deficit, that the situation excites attention and becomes the subject of comment sometimes bordering on censure. Such criticism, however, must invariably fail of beneficial results, because of this lack of a supervising authority, which can make adjustment between the demands upon the Treasury and the nation's revenues.

The pressing need of some such controlling body is forcefully illustrated by the table at the head of the following page.

Year.	Net receipts.	Net disbursements.
1878.....	\$275,446,776	\$236,964,327
1888.....	379,266,075	259,653,959
1898.....	405,321,335	443,568,582
1908.....	601,126,118	659,186,319

As a further argument, Mr. Cortelyou cites the present condition of the nation's finances. He says:

The deficit for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1908, was \$60,000,000. It has been estimated that the total revenues of the Government, calculated on the basis of existing law, will fall at least \$150,000,000 below the appropriations for 1910, if these appropriations are granted substantially as requested by the departments; while it also seems assured that the revenues for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1909, will be approximately \$120,000,000 less than the expenditures. Thus the deficiency of next year may entirely wipe out the surplus in the Treasury, and necessitate an increase in taxes or the sale of bonds.

Mr. Cortelyou thinks the demands on the Treasury are not likely to decline, the average increase having been for years hardly less than 15 per cent. per annum. It appears, however, that the present form of daily Treasury statements is misleading with regard to the disbursements, in that "it makes no separation between the expenditures for the ordinary service of the Government and those for permanent public works, like river and harbor improvements, public buildings, and the Panama Canal." It is the practice

of many foreign countries to provide for permanent improvements by specific bonds; but it has been the custom of the United States to "make most of its appropriations for permanent improvements from current revenues." Instead of placing upon posterity its share of the burden, our Government has allowed the entire load "to rest upon the present for improvements which will largely benefit the future." If rearranged in the manner suggested, the account for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, would read as follows:

Net ordinary receipts.....	\$601,126,118.53
Disbursements .....	570,477,838.81
Surplus .....	30,648,279.72
Extraordinary disbursements:	
Panama Canal.....	38,093,425.29
Public buildings under Treasury Department .....	9,341,364.55
Reclamation service.....	11,126,042.02
Rivers and harbors.....	30,157,649.01
Reduction of public debt.....	34,356,750.00

Any changes that may be made along the foregoing lines would make it none the less desirable that

some committee should be charged with the direct responsibility of keeping the expenditures of each year approximately within the revenues of the year, or if, in specific cases, this could not be done without crippling branches of the public service, of authorizing the issue of short-term obligations to bridge the deficit of lean years. By such a committee many needless and wasteful expenditures might be checked, deficits avoided, and any surplus diverted to the most necessary and beneficial purposes.

## THE NAVAL CASE FOR GERMANY.

A REALLY remarkably frank and outspoken "open letter" to "Mr. John Bull," setting forth the viewpoint of the German people in the race of armaments, appears in the April *Contemporary Review*. Why does Germany need a strong navy? This question is thus answered by the anonymous writer of the article:

With our world-wide commerce, our infant colonies, and our immense mercantile marine, your example, your precept, and your practice taught us that it was impossible to do without a navy altogether. Yet for such a policy there is something to be said. But for a weak navy there is nothing to be said. It would invite attack and be a constant temptation to an enemy. When a lion-tamer puts his head within the jaws of a lion he acts as we should have done had we created a fleet which you could have snapped up as a toothsome morsel before breakfast.

Of one thing I can assure you: we are not building our fleet with any design of attacking you. We are building it because we are afraid that you may some day attack us, and that the

weakness of our fleet may encourage you to destroy our ships and sweep our commerce from the seas. My dear Mr. Bull, you are a pirate, and the son of a pirate, and the nation which attacked Copenhagen in 1807 need not be surprised if we should not be quite sure that Kiel might not tempt you in 1909. But for this I am not blaming you. Indeed, to some of us your ability to resist the temptation to attack our nascent fleet is much more amazing than would be the bombardment of Kiel before breakfast.

All nations are at times in position when war,—even aggressive, treacherous, piratical war,—seems to them the highest morality. Continues the writer:

Your action at Copenhagen a hundred years ago was defended at the time as a necessary act of self-preservation. If you had not seized the Danish fleet, Napoleon would have compelled the Danes to use it against you. A similar policy of anticipating attack has been the basis of German policy since the days of Frederick the Great. And as we are unable to accept the theory that you are more angelic than ourselves, we feel that we must hurry up our



naval defenses, if only to prevent you from doing to us what, if we were in your place, we should, on the principles of Frederick the Great, most certainly do to you.

Referring to German popular feeling at the outbreak of the South African war, the writer says:

When the Boer war broke out the British Empire embarked with the utmost enthusiasm upon a war of annexation in South Africa; then we knew that our worst forebodings were justified. The old gray wolf of the Northern Seas had reappeared,—ruthless and hungry as in the days of the Vikings. It was not long before an outrage on the German flag warned us of what the Kaiser called our "bitter need of a strong German navy." From that moment the die was cast. We dare hesitate no longer. The England of Gladstone had disappeared. We were face to face with the England of Mr. Chamberlain.

#### WHAT THE GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAM MEANS.

Quoting the preamble to the German Navy Bill of 1900, the writer says, with an almost amazing frankness:

Surely there never was inserted in an Act of Parliament so extraordinarily frank a declaration to a neighboring power as to the aim and object of our naval preparations. In plain set terms we told you that, as you were capable of making the Boer war, we considered it necessary, as a legitimate act of self-protection, to build a sufficient number of ships to jeopardize your security if you attacked us and to weaken your supremacy even if you gained a victory. There is not the slightest attempt to evade the fact that we were building against you. The fact that you were the objective and that your policy was the justification of our shipbuilding

program was defiantly, almost blatantly, proclaimed in the hearing of all the world.

The menace of Tariff Reform and the National Service League, we are told, spurred Germany to quicken her pace:

An England pacific, Gladstonian, free trading, relying upon voluntary service for her armed force,—such an England may have as large a fleet as she pleases without exciting any alarm. But an England that is aggressive, protectionist, armed to the teeth by conscription, is another proposition altogether. Against the latter England we must, in self-defense, push on our naval defensive forces with the utmost rapidity. We are accused of an act of moral treachery which would justify armed reprisals because we took advantage of the cheapness of materials last autumn, and the dearth of employment to lay down two of our 1909 *Dreadnoughts* in 1908, and to accumulate materials for the second pair in advance of what we intended. But there was no intention on our part to hurry up the construction of these ships, nor did we intend to lay down four more ships this year. What we shall do now depends upon the extent to which your agitators succeed in inflaming public sentiment in both nations.

This noteworthy article concludes with these words:

You are now going to build two keels to our one. Of that I make no complaint. I rather welcome it as a recognition on your part that the four-to-one preponderance of the *status quo* cannot be maintained. It is impossible for you to avoid scattering your battleships over your foreign stations. We keep ours at home. Hence, with an ally, Germany will always have a fair fighting chance against a two-to-one British Navy. And with that, believe me, we shall be well content. For we do not object to your superiority at sea. What we cannot tolerate is an ascendancy so great as to place the whole of our overseas commerce, our colonies, and our navy absolutely at your disposal.

#### WHAT A WAR BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS WOULD MEAN.

FAR away from the scene of conflict the dire results of an appeal to arms are manifest. In the *Chautauquan* Mr. Charles A. Conant, in one of the articles of the "Friendship of Nations" series, writes:

Among the countries of Europe the demoralizing effects of a general war are almost too sickening for contemplation. Crashes on the stock exchange, the stoppage of dividends on industrial securities,—wiping out the income of widows and orphans and other small investors,—the recall of international credits, and the offer of enormous loans for war purposes, would soon be followed by the closing of mills and factories which ministered to the comforts of the people in time of peace, the cutting off of food supplies, strikes and riots by operatives

who faced starvation, and the clutch of the heavy hand of the state upon the lives and homes of the thousands of men needed as food for powder on the battlefield, or food for the fishes when \$6,000,000 battleships were puffed out of existence by a hostile shot.

Mr. Conant shows what would be the result of a few years of these conditions:

First.—The world of modern industry and growing comforts for the mass of men would cease to move forward; secondly, as the old machinery deteriorated without renewal or extension, the world would begin to move backward. . . . A prolonged and expensive war between great powers would mean simply that the work of the past century in raising the standard of living would be lost.

Mr. Conant is writing of the modern economic forces against war, and he says that the effect of a really serious war, in which several great powers were engaged, would be to bring to a halt much of the costly and efficient machinery of modern life, and would probably be to set back the material condition of society for many years.

As showing how costly modern wars are, Mr. Conant cites the Boer war, which cost the British Government directly nearly \$800,000,000, and that between Russia and Japan, which cost the former nation about \$840,000,000, and Japan no less than \$1,000,000,000. A modern battleship easily costs \$6,000,000, exclusive of armament.

When six of these floating masses of iron and steel went to the bottom in the battle of the Sea of Japan, not less than \$40,000,000 was destroyed in a day. How does this destruction of the products of labor affect the community? Simply by withdrawing these great sums from the amounts which might be applied to extending the machinery for increasing human comfort and diminishing the severity of labor.

Further, capital would be "diverted from the purposes of material progress to its use in making powder and ball"; and "the demands of the state in time of war would absorb the savings accumulated by the labor of producers in time of peace." Then, again, there is the derangement of the machinery of exchange.

It is difficult to measure fully all the evils which would flow from the slowing down and disuse of the existing mechanism of exchange. Steamships tied up because if they carried out freight it would be exposed to capture by the enemy; cable offices closed because relations with belligerent countries were suspended; the

stock markets reduced to idleness, interrupted by periods of feverish excitements; international bankers closing their doors . . . ; manufacturers of wool and cotton cloths shutting down their mills because, as in the "Lancashire cotton famine" of 1861-65, they could no longer obtain their raw material; manufacturers of cotton and mill machinery abandoning their plants because no new mills were being established or projected;—these would be among the many symptoms which would bring home to the average man who worked with hand or brain the evils and risks of war.

As Mr. Conant points out, there has been no real war "on the soil of civilized countries under modern economic conditions." At the time of our Civil War, "the machinery of international exchanges was still in its infancy; and it was but little developed at the time of the Franco-German conflict in 1870-'71." The amount then invested in railways and steamships "was a bagatelle which would have aroused in a Morgan or a Harriman a smile of contempt." When the *Alabama* was attacking American commerce, "that commerce was represented by a total of \$687,000,000, whereas in 1908 the figure was \$3,000,000,000."

A war between the great powers would entail sufferings on individuals and communities which would far exceed the sufferings in any previous war.

The nations of western Europe not only depend in a large degree upon Russia and America for their bread; the mills of Birmingham and Calais depend for their raw material upon the cotton-fields of Egypt and America. The very shoes which would cover the feet of the contending armies would have to be in large measure from the hides of Australia and the Argentine.

## PRESIDENT ANGELL'S RETIREMENT.

IT is given to few university presidents to be able to point to such a long and useful and honorable career in the service of a single institution as that which James Burrill Angell, of the University of Michigan, voluntarily terminates at the close of the current academic year. Four years ago, at the age of seventy-six, he tendered his resignation, "in the belief that the interests of the University would be subserved by the appointment to the presidency of a younger man"; but the Board of Regents "declined in such kind words" to accept his resignation that the aged captain consented to remain at the helm a few years longer. Now, having

passed his eightieth milestone, the venerable and venerated president seeks that repose which he has so justly earned. In the *Michigan Alumnus* for March Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge gives a review of "the great work Dr. Angell has accomplished in building up the University." From this we extract the following paragraphs:

When President Angell entered upon his office in 1871 there was no regular and fixed appropriation for the University from the State. In 1873 Dr. Angell made his first plea for a fixed and definite income, and . . . the Legislature voted one-twentieth of a mill tax, which yielded \$31,000 the first year. Since that time this appropriation has been raised twice,

until at present it is three-eighths of a mill, producing an income of \$660,000, which is equivalent to an endowment by the State of more than \$15,000,000 at 4 per cent.

There are enrolled to-day 5188 students, as against 1207 in 1871. During this period the number of officers of instruction and administration has grown from thirty-nine to about 400. Four new departments have been organized, and no less than sixteen new buildings, if we count in the hospitals, the Alumni Memorial Hall, and the new Chemical Laboratory, have been erected.

When Dr. Angell entered upon the duties of his office there were two ideas that had been incorporated in the life of the University, co-education and the diploma system of admission. The first woman was admitted the year before Dr. Angell came. It is simply just to say that no administration could have been more generous and fair toward this experiment than that of our president. . . . In the diploma system he saw the best means of making the University in reality, as it was in name, the head of the public school system of the State.

The leadership of this University in educational methods and policy, and its influence in shaping the character of many of the State universities of the Northwest, is generally recognized. That this influence has been widely extended and measurably increased by the addresses and published reports of our president is equally well understood. . . .

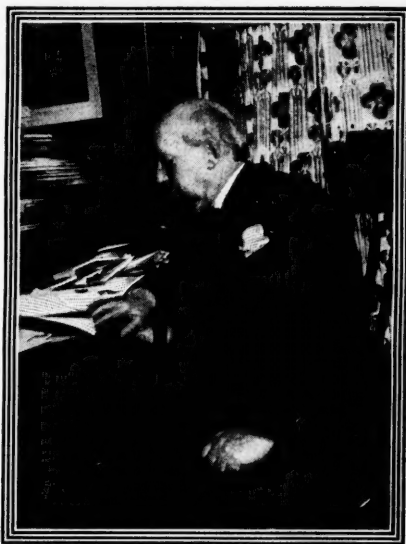
The wideness of his sympathies and the largeness of his views have been felt within as well as without the walls of the University. The spirit that disdains pedantry, that responds to all activities of the great world, that appeals to high ambitions and is generous in its dealings with youth, that makes teacher and student fellow-seekers after truth, that puts the genuine stamp of genuine manliness upon the boy,—it is this spirit that has been infused into the inner life of the University by the man who so quietly and unostentatiously has been standing for more than a generation at the helm.

#### The *Alumnus* says editorially:

For the past thirty-eight years President Angell has guided the University during its greatest period of growth. . . . When he assumed the leadership, the lines on which the University was to be builded were already indicated. It has been the task of his fine idealism, tempered with the practical genius of the diplomat, to draw together the threads of the University in the making, already in the loom, and to indicate the grandeur of the design which the world will some day see nearer completion. . . . The University of the present stands an enduring monument of his work,—and of the fine years of his manhood.

The Board of Regents, in their resolution accepting with regret Dr. Angell's resignation, said:

The proud position which this University has attained is due, more than to all other elements combined, to the fact that for more than one-half of its entire life it has been blessed with



DR. JAMES B. ANGELL.

(Who retires at the age of eighty from the presidency of the University of Michigan.)

his learning, his culture, his wisdom, his tact, and above all with the example and inspiration of his high-minded Christian character.

The University of Michigan has wisely determined not to lose Dr. Angell altogether, if it can help it. The Regents have tendered to him the chancellorship of the University, the duties to be such as "he may be willing and able to perform; the salary for such office to be \$4000 per year, with house rent, light, and fuel, so long as he sees fit to occupy his present residence."

The same number of the *Alumnus* records some interesting observations by Dr. Angell at a banquet to Miss Ida M. Tarbell on the occasion of her Ann Arbor address at the Lincoln celebration. Lincoln, as is well known, repeated at Providence his famous Cooper Union speech; and among his hearers was Dr. Angell, then the editor of the *Providence Journal*. Up to this time Dr. Angell had shared "the popular unfavorable impression which seems to have prevailed throughout the East, owing to the awkwardness of Lincoln's personal appearance." The speech, however, gained for Lincoln an ardent advocate; and to bring Lincoln "before the public in the most favorable light," Dr. Angell employed John Hay, a student of law in Lincoln's office, to write for the *Journal*

"a series of articles which should emphasize the sterling qualities of the man rather than his fame as a rail-splitter." Hay emphasized the "rail-splitter" too strongly; and it was not till they had been "mercilessly blue-pen-

ciled" by Editor Angell that the articles appeared in the latter's journal. The articles were unsigned, and their historical interest remained unrevealed until disclosed by Dr. Angell at the banquet.

## THE PERSONALITY OF "OMAR" FITZGERALD.

THE centenary (on March 31) of Edward FitzGerald, who, translating Omar Khayyám's "Rubáiyát" into English, enriched our literature by one of its really great poems, affords Mr. Francis Gribble, in the *Fortnightly Review*, with an opportunity for writing a brilliant literary essay. Here is his vivid picture of the eccentric poet, whose conduct caused his neighbors, not unnaturally, to regard him as unbalanced:

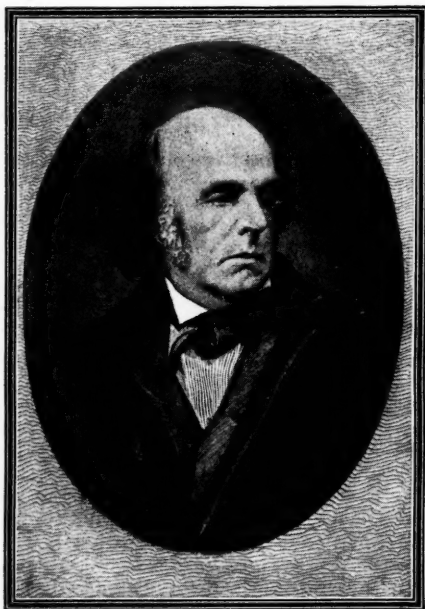
His trousers, we are told, were of baggy blue cloth, and were always too short, displaying stockings which were white as long as they were clean; in hot weather he took off his boots and carried them over his shoulder, slung from a stick, while in cold weather he trailed rather than carried a green plaid shawl. His high stand-up collars were always crumpled, and the bow of his large tie was apt to come undone. He strode along "with a remote, almost a

haughty air, as though he guarded his own secret," but his headgear was a weather-beaten and antique top-hat, with a black band around it, secured in its place by a handkerchief. Such was FitzGerald out of doors,—a sage who decidedly did not walk crowned with any outward glory. Within doors his appearance must have been, if possible, even more grotesque. He was bald, unshaven, shallow cheeked, with thin, straggling whiskers. He did not trouble to make his toilet, but sat all day in his dressing-gown,—that dressing-gown which Mrs. FitzGerald had considered unsuitable afternoon or evening wear for a man in his position,—lounging on a low chair with his feet in the fender. Together with his dressing-gown he always wore his hat,—that ancient and battered silk hat with the black band round it. When he removed it, it was only for the purpose of getting a red silk handkerchief which he kept stored in its recesses.

That is the picture,—the ludicrous and saddening picture of a baffled, futile man whom life has worn down rather than defeated, who has lived cleanly but ineffectively, who has not gone forth to look for pessimism, but has simply sat still until pessimism has come to him. He had not, like the Preacher, tried life and found it wanting; he had suffered from the first from the moral disease which the French call *impuissance de vivre*, and he knew it. Nothing was worth while because nothing had ever been worth while. Contemplation had not even gained him a philosophy. Nothing remained but to make the confession, throwing up the sponge, as it were, to slow, majestic music. For that, after all, is what the translation of the *Rubáiyát* amounts to. Speaking for himself, he voiced, with the sorrowful dignity of one inspired, a wider skepticism,—a more far-reaching Epicureanism,—than he knew; and the world was more grateful for that than it ever is, in our own generation, for new and original ideas.

A "literary analysis" of FitzGerald's work is contributed to the *Dial* by Warren Barton Blake, in the course of which we find this paragraph:

Poetically, FitzGerald was slighted in his own times; that is, his "Rubáiyát" was slow to win its meed of admiration. Popular approval came so late that there was no time for the poet to do more than lengthen the body of the "Rubáiyát" and to change the shape of the sleeves. But all that is handsomely atoned for now. He has been duly overestimated, and has had his "Variorum" and "Definitive" Edition, albeit there is little enough worth treasuring in



EDWARD FITZGERALD.

(Whose centenary has just been celebrated.)

those seven fine volumes but the "Rubáiyát" itself and the "Meadows in Spring," and the description of the rowing-match and Christ Church meadows in "Euphranor." His earlier neglect has been atoned, as has been said; we are gone, in fine, to quite the opposite extreme. When were there school-girls lacking to recite,

"I sometimes think that never blows so red  
The Rose, as where some buried Cæsar  
bled,"—

tears in their voices and holes in their handkerchiefs? There are Omar Khayyám Clubs, also, which plant roses from Omar's grave on the grave in an English churchyard!

The letters of the poet, Mr. Blake declares, were the "crispest and most pleasure-

giving of the century." Says Mr. Blake on this point:

His effects seem less studied (a great consideration in letter-writing) than Stevenson's; the personality is gentler than Carlyle's; the body of letters is larger and their range wider than Lamb's, which he so loved. His letters are, then, worth every one's reading. They make a fine bed-book, or an excellent birthday gift. They are warranted to contain a minimum of Tennyson anecdotes. Also, how fully have they the smell of the soil, and the scent of the garden where their writer pottered; and how rich they are with allusions,—literary, personal, such as only a poet and a wide (but dainty) reader knows how to use! Everywhere, too, is the reflection of that piquant personality which never lost itself in the correspondent's.

## OUR EXCHANGES AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

THE silver question has come to be so generally regarded as a "dead issue" that to hear one speak of reviewing it at this date seems like "the echo of a voice from out the past." Yet Mr. Moreton Frewen, a vice-president of the Bi-Metallic League, in the *North American Review*, attempts to show why this controversy, which has slumbered for half a generation, "now demands far more urgently than ever before the consideration of those then in their nurseries, but to-day in their schools, from whose painful experience and developing intelligence a rational solution will yet be secured." He appeals to the youth of America "to study carefully a question which, in the doubt and drift of the last thirty years, has deep-seated a disease certainly perilous, perhaps even fatal, to our Western civilizations." Anticipating that this statement will be regarded by some as extravagant, he proceeds to show that our exchanges with 800,000,000 of Asiatics rise and fall as the gold price of silver rises and falls, and that when silver and the silver exchanges fall,

then for every Asiatic desiring to buy our goods, gold and our gold prices have automatically advanced, and his power to purchase from us is proportionately reduced. Since 1896, owing to the metallic inflation of our currency occasioned by the abundance of new gold supplies, gold prices (and wages) in the West have been rising with unexampled rapidity, while silver prices and wages in the Orient have slightly receded.

There have been two cosmic falls in the price of silver, viz., in 1893-94 and 1907-08; and each of these was followed, "just as we should expect," by an acute financial convulsion. Baron Alfred Rothschild warned

the Brussels Monetary Conference that if it broke up "without achieving any definite result" there might be a depreciation in the value of silver "frightful to contemplate, and out of which a monetary panic might even-tuate the far-reaching effects of which it was not possible to forecast." This warning, given in February, 1893, was not heeded; the Conference adjourned without having reached any result whatever; and a few weeks later the greatest collapse in the price of silver ever known was followed by unparalleled disasters.

For every bank in Australia, save one, closed its doors, while one-fourth of the entire railroad mileage of the United States passed into the hands of receivers.

The ability of the Asiatics to buy American goods depends on the value, in exchange, of their silver money. "The greater the fall in silver, the greater the premium they must pay for our gold on every tiny bourse and in every bazaar from the Yellow to the Red Sea." Mr. Frewen gives the following illustration:

Only thirty-five years ago the Hongkong exchange on London was four shillings and two-pence; to-day it is one and ninepence. Let me translate this statement from its financial vernacular for the man in the street. A few years ago, when a Chinaman wanted to buy English cottons he bought ten sovereigns,—that is, a bill of exchange for ten pounds on London,—with thirty-one of his silver taels. To-day, while his labor and his products bring him no more taels than in 1873, he must give seventy-seven taels for this same bill of exchange for ten pounds. Is it any wonder then, that, notwithstanding the splendid efficiency of the American railroad service to the Pacific and America's lines of



well-equipped steamships, yet American exports to the Orient languish?

Illustrating this advance in the price of gold further, he says:

In 1873 the English sovereign was worth in exchange with China about three taels, and three taels then paid for one day the wages of twenty-five Chinamen; but now the sovereign exchanged into the currency of China is worth nearly eight taels and now pays the wages for one day of sixty Chinamen. Is there any doubt that American capitalist captains of industry will, in the next few years, take advantage of such exchange conditions? . . . It requires but little imagination to foresee that the day is near when the United States Steel Corporation will be a great exporter even to American shores of rails rolled in their own mills in Shansi.

On the dangers attending this advance in the price of gold, Mr. Frewen cites the late Prof. Francis A. Walker, of Boston, who as long ago as 1894 said:

I recognize in this silver issue no mere problem in finance; I believe that with its right settlement is bound up the very progress of civilization in the Western nations.

He quotes also the late Speaker Reed's warning: "May not the yellow man with the white money cut the throat of the white man with the yellow money?"

Mr. Frewen is of the opinion that the initiative in this issue might more properly come from Washington than from Westminster, particularly because there would prob-

ably never have been a Silver Question but for a bill passed by Congress in 1873, demonetizing the standard dollar. And the strange thing about this bill is that those most concerned with its passage seem never to have taken the trouble to discover what the bill really was. For instance, General (afterward President) Garfield said:

Perhaps I ought to be ashamed to say so, but the truth is that I . . . never read the bill.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, remarked:

What I complain of is, that this House never knew what was in the bill.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, stated:

When the secret history of this bill comes to be told, it will disclose the fact that the House intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals on the French relation instead of our own.

Mr. Kelly, himself the father of the bill, said:

The Committee on Coinage, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able and scanned its provisions closely. As their organ, I reported it. Never having heard till long after its enactment of the substitution in the Senate of this section which dropped the standard dollar, I know nothing of its history. But I am prepared to say that in all the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the silver dollar of the United States. I have never found a man who could tell how it came about or why.

## "AMERICAN MOBILITY."

AMONG recent foreign visitors to our shore who have committed to print their observations concerning our national life an Italian novelist, Francesco Matteucci, has distinguished himself by singular acuteness, such, in fact, as only the quick and flexible "Latin" mind is capable of. Signor Matteucci's latest published remarks on America are to be found in the Roman *Rivista d'Italia*, and touch upon a great variety of subjects. But on no single phenomenon of American life does this author dwell with as much emphasis as on our national characteristic of mobility, to which he refers again and again in the course of his article. So many changes take place here, he declares, both in visible, concrete things and in the lives of individuals, that a European traveler returning after an absence of twenty years might fancy he was in a country absolutely new to him.

In the great cities of the East, colossal and sumptuous edifices, still quite new, are demolished to make room for other edifices yet more grandiose and costly. Where once stood an hotel there now stands a monster building of fifty floors; in place of long rows of little houses, all neat and trim, aligned as far as reached the vision, you now behold majestic blocks, with elaborately ornamented fronts, containing hundreds of flats, varying in price from \$3000 to \$10,000 a year; instead of the park you knew, so pleasant with its leafy trees, its flower-beds, and murmuring fountains, you see a small lake; where a factory was, there rises a theater; where barracks met the eye, you now perceive a circus,—and so on.

In the Far West, upon the other hand, where but yesterday limitless prairies stretched out their vast expanse, active cities to-day exist, put there as if by magic incantation, rearing skyward their thousands of triumphant chimneys crowned with plumes of smoke; where among the tortuous mazes of immense and fearful forests the bear and elk once freely roamed, there may now be heard the resounding, inexorable axes of an army of tree fellers; where a moun-

tain stood jealous guard over the treasures of the earth the conquering pick tears into its flank with innumerable strokes.

So, too, the extraordinary transmutation,—occasionally to be observed,—of a man of commonest proletarian stock suddenly grown rich, into a fine gentleman of fashion with the most luxurious tastes and habits. But this man may lose all his wealth in some unlucky speculation, and his millions will pass on to another, who may do likewise with them. And this, opines the sharp-sighted Italian, is one of the reasons why riches do not make classes in America,—since nobody knows how long he is going to keep his money, and hence is uncertain of who his next associates in daily life will be. As to the frequent changes of one's business or profession here, Signor Matteucci delivers himself as follows:

With us the adoption of a vocation is a very solemn thing for a young man, and is often discussed during months and years by the whole family united in conclave. A decision once arrived at, the path chosen must be followed at any cost, and however good or bad the results. An American youth chooses his occupation as he would a pair of boots. If they are too big or too tight he buys another pair, and in the same way, if one pursuit is not to his liking, he takes up a different one. But the time spent he does not consider wasted, for it represents so much experience to the good, which some day or other will be useful. The only time lost is that spent sitting down or with your fingers in your belt. For such young men a so-called career has no existence, unless in the case of a few Government officials or university teachers. At twenty a young fellow begins life as a journalist, at thirty he may possibly be a

banker, at forty manager of an insurance company, and at fifty in politics.

Of course our candid friend does not spare us the just reproach that in America politics themselves are a business. Neither does he overlook the fact that a great deal of our mobility,—or, let us confess, instability,—expresses itself in the looseness of the domestic bond that is prevalent among so many of our rich people.

In Europe the state and the family are the two poles round which revolve the being of every person. In America there are the state and the individual, and as the state is such a remote and abstract thing, there is, in fact, only the individual,—who proclaims his independence at every touch and turn. Such a system undoubtedly conduces to a sad loosening of family ties. In the great centers the home, the family hearth, is almost at its last. Many wealthy families inhabit hotels all the year round, immense modern *caravanserais*, where everything is as artificial, fictitious, and cut after a pattern as could possibly be conceived. Very often, too, the members of a family will scatter to the four quarters of the globe: the mother leaves for Europe, the father goes off trout and salmon fishing in the Canadian lakes, the daughter betakes herself to Newport, and the son to Alaska to shoot big game. Divorce, which is pushed to absurd extremes, will end by completely disintegrating the domestic connections. Divorces take place for the silliest reasons, and often without any reason at all. Wives and husbands are changed as overcoats or boots are. It is not rare to see men, divorced two or three times and blessed with offspring from each successive wife, marrying women in the same condition. This gives rise to pseudo-relationships among the various children which would lend themselves to complications seemingly funny were they not so tragically demoralizing.

## RUSSIA'S REALIZATION OF HER WEAKNESS.

HOW comparatively small a part Russia has been condemned to play in the councils of Europe since the defeat of the Czar's armies by the generals of Japan is brought out with startling distinctness by the diplomatic defeat of her foreign minister Iswolsky in the Balkan crisis by the bold strategy of Baron von Aehrenthal, of Austria-Hungary.

That Russian leaders realize the humiliation of their country is shown by the general tone of the editorials in the more serious reviews during the past few months. In a long editorial in the *Moskovski Yezhenedelnik* (Moscow Weekly) recently, Prince Grigori Trubetzkoi, the well-known Russian

economist and patriot, presents a vivid but gloomy picture of the political, economic, and social disorganization under the present régime, the demoralization of the military system, and the "general ruin of the empire." Commenting on the Azeff disclosures (which were set forth by Mr. Herman Rosenthal, in this REVIEW for April) and the bitter struggle in the Duma over the budget, this writer gives it as his conclusion that "the government, which is just celebrating its victory over the confusion of the past three years, is utterly powerless to protect the country."

This weakness, Prince Trubetzkoi points out, was manifested by the "empty oration"

of the Minister of War in reply to the speech of the Deputy Guchkov. "Every word of the speech of the latter sounds like a painful reproach and an ominous warning."

Guchkov, the review writer declares, who is the leader of the majority party in the Duma, pointed out with "what good will and readiness the Duma has not only granted a budget, but has also prompted the War Department as regards the necessity of new expenditures. And yet," he continued, "three times within the last three years and a-half warlike animosities broke out, three times we have had to prepare ourselves to parry this danger, and now we are repeatedly asking ourselves: 'Are we really ready for it?'"

Admitting that, from a material point of view, some improvement is discernible in the Russian situation, Guchkov maintained that, "as yet we see no adequate understanding of the responsibility nor that spiritual uplift which are so necessary for the regeneration of our country." He went on to say:

Russian foreign policy is determined by the consciousness of our being unprepared in a military sense. And though the attitude of our foreign policy is correct, yet we must not consider this question from the narrow point of view of our military debility. For if our patience continue much longer, the appetite of our neighbors will keep on growing. But Russia, he says, cannot place herself in the same position in which Turkey formerly found herself, and in which Persia now is,—of living only, if not by grace of the pity, at least because of the common jealousy of the powers. . . . And thus we have the painful question before us: We know how poorly we are prepared in a military sense of the word. Our enemies know it better than we,—and so does the government and the ministry of war. We, therefore, ask ourselves, is the state of our defense known to the supreme authority of our army (the Czar), and have those persons upon whom the great responsibility rests the manliness to disclose to the supreme authority this condition? We should like to believe that they have this manliness; but at the same time we tremble at the thought that the truth is known to the supreme authority, and that, nevertheless, things remain as they are.

Trubetzkoï maintains that in these words of Guchkov, who is a patriotic nationalist, the evils of autocracy are very clear, from the moral as well as from the practical point of view. He says:

The romanticists of Russian autocracy always point out the necessity for a strong central power, in order to uphold the dignity of the Russian Empire. Having learned nothing from the lessons of the recent past, they welcome the restoration of the old régime. And what is the result? Our foreign policy is dictated by the

consciousness of our military powerlessness, which our enemies know better than we, and for which,—according to those people whose loyalty is difficult to doubt,—there is obviously no remedy. The true conditions are not a secret to the monarch, and nevertheless things remain as they are.

"Why," asks Prince Trubetzkoï, "has not Russia gone through, after our recent blow, the same process that the small Prussian state went through, some hundred years ago, after the defeat of Jena?"

Then its defeat served Russia as an impetus to army reform, to call forth the creative genius of the nation. Moreover, in that government there were men who united the work of the reform of the army with the first bold call to the people for the establishment of a general obligation to military service. Why are we Russians backward? Why are we perpetually unprepared for the struggle, we, a nation of a hundred and forty million, with immense resources, with excellent individual soldiers, and with an enormous military budget? Why must we prepare ourselves not only for the humiliation of the Slavs protected by us, but also for our own disgrace, accustoming ourselves to the possibility of a new Berlin congress, which will complete the work of its predecessor?

The cause of all this weakness, continues the Prince, is obvious.

The whole strength of the government has been spent in its struggle with the people. The policy of menace has produced its results. It has turned toward those very persons who applied it, creating among them a condition of fear of the foreign enemy, and depriving them of the possibility of returning to the people, in order to draw new strength from their countrymen. One cannot take everything from the people with impunity and give nothing in return. One cannot keep the people down in poverty and lawlessness, robbing it of its last penny, taking its best workmen for the army,—and yet not to be able to protect the national dignity, or even to ward off the danger from abroad.

"The only thing left for Russia now," concludes this frank writer, "is not a 'popular' foreign policy, but the protection of our own skins."

To be sure, the danger of war for Russia lies almost entirely in the disclosure of our weakness. The more we acquiesce in it, the stronger will grow the temptation among our neighbors to make use of their advantage over us. The Germans, for example, are not utterly incapable of the idea of taking from Russia at least part of the Baltic provinces, in order to place us in the position of another Serbia, and thus conclusively solve the intolerable Slav question, which appears to them the chief obstacle in the way of the hegemony of Germany on the continent. The hope of help from friends and allies is vain, so long as we ourselves lay so little stress upon our national self-defense.

## ALCOHOL AND THE CORSET.

EVIDENTLY realizing that the above title would prove somewhat perplexing to his readers, M. Marcel Prévost, the author of the article appearing thereunder in a recent number of *Le Figaro* (Paris), explains in his opening paragraph that

it is not the title of a fable, nor is it the fantastical juxtaposition of two words drawn at random from the dictionary. It is the *rapprochement*,—perhaps unexpected,—of the names of the two worst plagues that ravage humanity called "civilized," and particularly the people of France. One is more especially a masculine plague; the other is exclusively feminine. Both, however, have this common characteristic, that their attraction is purely artificial.

All children are naturally gourmands; but the taste for alcohol is not inborn. The first time a child tastes it he makes a grimace; and he is only brought to take it by means of the addition of sugar. M. Prévost refers to the reprehensible practice of the women of Normandy, who give their babies slices of bread steeped in diluted brandy, the result of which is that the boy of ten "is already an assiduous frequenter of the cabarets." He adds:

Were the consumption of alcohol suppressed to-day, humanity would not have one pleasure the less. The suppression of alcohol would be no greater loss to the French people than the suppression of opium.

Equally "the feminine plague of the corset is a sort of diabolical suggestion, which satisfies no true need of either well-being or estheticism." M. Prévost reminds his countrywomen that the Venus of Milo exceeds thirty-eight inches round the waist; and he calls their attention to the admirable group of "The Dance" on the façade of the Paris Opera House, in which the figure of the man exhibits a waist no larger than those of the women dancers. The estheticism of Carpeaux, he says, was that of ancient Greece, and of all the world in the main, "for no maker of corsets ever pretended that the lines of his models would conform to the canon of the artists." The following little "lecture" is then addressed to woman-kind:

Some women say: "It is impossible for me to walk without corsets"; but this should be translated: "The deformity which was imposed upon me from infancy is now acquired definitively. I am not a normal woman." Just as the slave of alcohol says: "I am ill when deprived of my beverage." A good half of the feminine beings scattered over the globe walk without

corsets. The compression of the waist was suggested to women neither by the desire to be more beautiful nor with a view to comfort. It was a suggestion as unforeseen, as stupid, as the compression of their feet by the Chinese women or the dilatation of the neck among the "swells" of Padang. Do you know, Madame, what is the height of fashion among the grand ladies of Padang? At the age of six an iron collar is fixed around the neck of the young girl; each succeeding year another collar is added, each being solidly riveted; little by little the intervertebral cartilages are distended, until in the adult the neck becomes as long as the face.

M. Prévost, in the course of a fierce denunciation of alcoholics, says:

Thousands of human beings are wretched through alcohol; and one cannot find a single soul that it has made happy. One statistician (I believe a German) has calculated that a single alcoholic has in the space of a hundred years cost the state 900,000 francs, through the misery, sickness, insanity, and crime of his descendants.

The effects of the feminine plague are less tragic in appearance; but appearances must not be too implicitly relied on. "Anything that threatens the equilibrium, the health, of the women is exceptionally grave; for the woman is the mother, and the scarcity of mothers is the ruin of the race." After citing the views of eminent physicians as to the injurious effects of the corset, M. Prévost asks the women to try a little experiment for themselves.

Lay aside your corsets for six months, Madame. At the end of that time your waist will have increased from four to six inches, and the organs will have simply recovered their normal volume. "But this would be frightful! Increase my waist six inches! Sir, you are mad!" This is simply the argument of the Chinese ladies and of the *grandes dames* of Padang.

The evils of corset-wearing are summed up in the following terms:

From all this results this sad phenomenon: With a smaller expenditure of energy, with a régime more sober and more chaste than that of man, with less of alcoholism, the modern woman is less healthy than the modern man. She is becoming more and more a being fragile, bizarre, dyspeptic, and neuropathical. She is fitted less and less for the duties of maternity; and thus the feminine plague conspires with its masculine fellow to attack the race at the very root.

What should be done with regard to these two plagues? M. Prévost answers:

Deal with them as with all plagues,—with discretion, constraint, and force; and force here means the law. Already laws for the regulation of the sale of alcohol have been devised.



But laws against the corset,—will any one dare to introduce such? In Bulgaria and Roumania girls are forbidden to wear corsets in the state schools; in Germany a similar prohibition exists for the female students in the gymnasia; in Russia the girl pupils of the lyceums and the high schools are required at entrance to discard "the cuirass which they wear under the name of corset" . . . but in France an ordinance of the Council of Health forbidding the use of corsets during lessons in gymnastics is not executed and, moreover, is not executable for the very good reason that "the habiliments of the

young ladies do not admit of the discontinuance of the corset."

But, concludes this entertaining article, "fashion, even if absurd, is not invincible, as witness the passing of the custom of piercing the ears. When women are convinced that the compression of the waist is more dangerous than the mutilation of the feet, as in China, they will doubtless themselves call for a law to wipe out the feminine plague."

## DEVELOPING THE CHILD'S INDIVIDUALITY.

THE old adage, which so many of us were accustomed to have inflicted upon us in the days of our early youth, that "little boys should be seen and not heard," and other kindred admonitions of self-effacement are voiced less frequently nowadays. For there are now at least some parents who believe that children gain little by repression, but, on the contrary, that they should be encouraged in expression. The desirability of fostering this juvenile self-assertion, instead of checking it, has of late found several feminine literary champions on the European continent, with Ellen Key in the lead. Another of these ladies, Frau Schalk-Hopfen, is bringing out a volume entitled "Children and Human Beings," from which the *Osterreichische Rundschau* (Vienna) has been permitted to print a chapter in advance of the book's publication. In the said chapter several strong opinions are to be found with respect both to the general bringing up of children and the development of their individuality.

Considerations of convenience and fear of life determine our manner of bringing up children. A child must think, feel, and do as we do, so that no unpleasantness may accrue to us from its opposition. Because our own virtues are merely subdued and modified vices, we see no other method than this of rearing children; because we are unable to move arms or legs without awkwardness, therefore a child may not wear graceful clothing that follows the natural lines of the body. . . . Just as every child is clad in garments cut to a given style and measure, so, even before it comes into the world, is its exact amount and kind of activity decided upon, without regard to the question as to whether its capabilities might demand some different arrangement. We expect of each child the same interest for all branches of study, and its success in class, sometimes even in life, is made dependent on its possessing no unduly strong interest for anything. But as every human being has a certain place to fill in life, a place intended for him, and no one else, our teaching is valuable only in so far as it helps

the one taught to find this place. Few people observe their own child as they would notice a strange child; few take care not to press it artificially toward a career which the child would never have chosen on its own account. Parents, in fact, make the choice for *themselves* and out of *their own* inclinations. Disagreeable experiences of their past they wish to spare their offspring from; paths they would have liked to tread, but which fate closed to them, they want their progeny to walk upon. And with these objects in view, a child whose abilities run in an altogether opposite direction, is carefully schooled and disciplined, is made unhappy in the present in order to make it unfit for the future. Thus arises the spirit of revolt in the growing child, alienation between it and the parents, and a total lack of mutual understanding,—despite "the best of intentions." I do not believe in good intentions that want for goodness. To pursue the ambition of making your child succeed is to revenge yourself for your own frustrated hopes, and to worship at the shrine of that infallibility of yours which your fellow men refused to recognize.

We ask all manner of self-sacrifices and restraints from mere infants,—says this author in another paragraph,—which we should find much difficulty in performing ourselves. Besides, we cling too rigidly to formulas patented by and for our own fancies as grown-ups.

What seems a trifle to us is not supposed to offer the slightest difficulty to a child. If an adult takes some little thing away from a child, or compels surrender of the article, it cries bitterly, and not only manifests all the outward signs of a great grief, but internally experiences one with the full vehemence of reality. A grown-up person usually regards this with impatience, and from the heights of his lofty mentality declaims to the child in loud words upon the "silliness" of shedding tears for so slight a cause. It is no doubt very easy to judge everything by a single standard and nothing from a similar point of view or a divergent point of view. In the child's world there are no trifles.

The least incident contains potentialities of extreme joy or sorrow for a child, which



can remain indifferent only toward matters it does not understand. For a child there is no such thing as moderate emotion. And since children are human beings, and not merely unimportant subjects to experiment upon with our superior knowledge, we must allow them all the liberty we can, and likewise render them all the help we can. The first because they differ from ourselves, the second because they are weaker. A child is entitled to have its peculiarities respected, just as a grown-up person is. "A child," declares Frau Schalk-Hopfen, "has a full prescriptive right to scream, weep, or laugh; in a word, to express grief, pain, or joy, as any one else might have the right to establish such conditions as would best enable him to fulfill his individual endeavors."

The author's remarks on the "superficiality and futility of the present-day school sys-

tem," though not applicable in equal degree to all countries, are yet intended as a universal challenge:

Hegel's incompletely thought-out demand for general culture, fostering self-conceit and banality, still weighs heavily upon us. To his theory we owe the circumstance that our schools give knowledge and not education, the overrating of words at the expense of thoroughness and of the spirit of initiative. . . . The mass of facts, of ready-made judgments, of traditional opinions to be accepted uncritically, all set out before, and forced upon, the pupil, in themselves offer the developing human entity not the slightest enlightenment about his own relation to laws of life that equally affect every one. . . . All the incoherent book-lore rammed into him concerning Hindus, Greeks, Jews, Christians, and Romans,—all this together is of far less value to him than a single discovery, made by himself, of the connection between a few large happenings. The material is of little consequence; it is the method that counts.

### THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

ONLY a decade ago the island of Crete, after a desperate struggle of many years which filled the world with horror at the tremendous bloodshed and cruel massacres, succeeded in shaking off the Ottoman yoke, which had been her burden for two centuries. The European powers interfered and forced the Porte to withdraw its troops from Crete and to give up (in October, 1898) the direct possession of the island. An autonomous government, by an Executive Commission, under a High Commissioner, proposed by King George of Greece and approved by the protecting powers, was then established.

Crete, however, has always looked longingly toward Greece and, last October, when the Balkans were in the midst of the turmoil over Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bulgaria's Declaration of Independence, Crete also announced her incorporation with Greece. The powers would not permit this. But the Cretan problem is ever present in the councils of Europe. Therefore, it will be interesting to read the article appearing in a recent issue of *L'Hellenisme*, the organ of Greek "imperialism" which is published in French in Paris. The writer of this article, who signs himself "XXX," tells us that the new autonomous government of Crete had to face, "from the very first day of its inauguration, tremendous difficulties and obstacles of every kind in all

lines of its work." The Turks evacuating Crete left this once flourishing island in a state of ruin and total devastation. The new government concentrated its activity in the first place to improve the economic situation, and it must be admitted that it "accomplished its task with admirable skillfulness and conscientiousness and obtained in a very short time excellent and remarkable results."

As to the agricultural possibilities and actualities of the island, the Greek writer says:

Crete is an agricultural country, and every effort was made to improve its agricultural efficiency by applying up-to-date methods, agricultural machinery, chemical manures, etc. The soil being rich and fertile by nature, the results obtained are surprising, especially if one considers the conditions under which the work was begun. Especial attention and care have been paid to the reforestation of the Cretan highlands. The forests of the island, once of great extent and representing one of its chief assets, suffered a great deal, partly by changes in the climate, which turned dry and arid, and partly by carelessness on the part of the competent authorities. In this field the government obtained visible and remarkable results. The main articles of export of Crete are now olive oil, raisins, citrons, oranges, wood for constructive and combustible purposes, cheese, wine, soap, and silk cocoons. All articles of texture and textile, metal articles of all kinds, pharmaceutical products, sugar, coffee, flour, and cereals must be imported. It is the intention of the government to improve the agricultural efficiency of the island so far as to make it able to satisfy its needs of those last two named articles by products of its own soil and even to export, eventually, the remainder.

The customs duties (3 per cent.) on imported articles are applied chiefly as indemnity to the Cretans for their losses during the years of insurrection, 1897 and 1898, "a proceeding which has had an excellent effect upon the growing of public welfare in Crete." The Bank of Crete, a national institution, is investing large amounts of money in all sorts of enterprises, and supports financially all movements to improve and to develop agriculture and the economic welfare of the country. All kinds of improvements in the sanitary condition of the island have been accomplished,—for instance, the great reservoir for drinking water in Canea.

Population, says "XXX," is increasing at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. The emigration of the Greek population is decreasing since the establishment of the autonomy of the island.

To develop outside trade, contracts have been arranged by the government with many navigation companies to secure for the island a regular steamship service. The *Navigazione Generale Italiana* now maintains two lines of regular service between Crete and Mediterranean ports. Telegraph and mail service is increasing, a bureau of sta-

tistics of the most improved kind has been established and keeps an accurate record of every line of trade and transaction. The schedule of the public treasury showed in March a year ago a surplus amounting to over \$400,000. This is the best proof of the excellent work which has been done in the short time of ten years by the national, autonomous government in a ruined, exhausted country. In a word, the economic situation of the island is good.

Outlining the actual political situation in Crete, this writer reminds us that in October, 1898, Crete proclaimed her union with the kingdom of Greece, a provisional government was established, and all civil and military authorities took an oath of fidelity to King George.

*Agents-provocateurs* hired by the Young Turkish party tried, fortunately in vain, to raise an anti-Greek and anti-Cretan movement among the Mussulman population. The cabinet at Athens, maintaining an attitude of sympathy for the recent evolution in Turkey and for the Young Turkish movement which caused these radical changes in the Ottoman Empire, displayed perfect neutrality toward the spontaneous action of the Cretan House of Representatives, a fact which has been highly appreciated by all European chancelleries.

## OUIDA ON THE WOMAN PROBLEM.

ONE of the most interesting contributions in a long time to the discussion of the woman question appears in the current number of *Lippincott's*. An editorial footnote informs us that

Mlle. Louise de la Ramée, better known as Ouida, the brilliant novelist, wrote two papers more than twenty-five years ago and sold them to this magazine with the stipulation that they should be withheld from the public until after her death. She passed away in Viareggio, Italy, January 25, 1908, and we are now free to give to the public these extraordinary documents which . . . have remained in the editor's safe so many years,—passing uninjured through the great fire of 1899.

The first paper is entitled "Shall women vote?—a study of feminine unrest, its causes and its remedies"; and, though written so long ago, is eminently pertinent, and will doubtless be welcomed by many who share the late novelist's views. Ouida states that she has studied the question with some degree of attention, and has come to the conclusion that women do not clearly know what they actually aim at and require.

If equality in privileges be taken, equality

in liabilities must be enforced also. Are women to go to this extreme?—to become soldiers if they become surgeons; to become sailors if they become statesmen? We doubt if they are prepared to reach this length; but unless they are, the desire for "equality with men" is only another phase of the desire for every privilege and the exemption from every penalty.

The plea now raised is for the admission, on the simple score of womanhood, of all women to the possession of the paths and thrones of men. Now, if what has been termed the "accident of sex" has not bestowed superiority on "those who, happily for themselves, chance to be males," how comes it, asks Ouida, that the world has had no female Phidias, Tacitus, Plato, Cicero, Euripides, Plautus, or Thucydides?

Women reply: "Because we have not been educated." There is some truth in this. . . . But the very fact that they have not insisted on better education, have not obtained it for themselves, is a proof of integral difference, if we avoid the needlessly offensive term of inferiority.

An argument against the women is based on man's prehistoric conquests.

In the prehistoric ages . . . we know that men were markedly inferior to the beasts of the desert and the saurians of the swamps. Against the enormous animals and serpents then existing men did wage continual and most unequal war, continually being vanquished and eaten up by these fearful creatures against which they possessed neither weapons nor armor commensurate with the huge tusks of the mastodon, the impenetrable hide of the rhinoceros, the jaws of the crocodile, the talons of the tiger and the bear. Yet the issue was that in the end the originally weaker but integrally superior race ultimately conquered, subjugated, and from many parts extirpated the stronger. . . . In the same manner we conceive that women,—had they been superior to their males as were their males to the beasts, by mind that overcame matter,—would have conquered for themselves some sort of supremacy, or at any rate that equal position from which they now complain they have been perforce kept out, in the many thousands of years that have seen them upon the earth. . . . If they had been born with a passionate craving for pure knowledge, could the schools have barred them out through all these centuries? We cannot think so.

Better late than never, however; and anything that makes for the better education and the enlightenment of women is to be welcomed, "in view of the manifold superstitions, intolerances, and ignorances that prevail in the female intelligence, and of the fearful influence which these in turn bring to bear upon the children committed to their charge."

It is impossible to overrate the invaluable consequences of any introduction of *geist* into the minds of women. . . . The evil mental influence of women is fully as great as can be the good moral influence of the best of their sex. . . . It is from his mother's hands that the awakening reason of the young boy drinks in the poisons of priestcraft, of religious fear, of illogical belief, of credulous bias; poisons that cramp and numb the mind which thus receives them. . . . We believe that . . . the evil done unconsciously to budding minds by the weak and superstitious lessons given in all good faith by women to the offspring who take their dictum as a law divine is incalculable and retards in an immeasurable ratio the progress and the liberties of the world. Therefore, we repeat, everything that can be done for the extension and the fortification of female intelligence is invaluable.

The cry for "equality with men" is much the same thing, says Ouida, as the roughs' cry for equality in government. In both instances the rights of citizenship are demanded; but the responsibilities of citizenship are shirked.

If roughs and women be henceforth to rule (as rule they must through their overwhelming numbers if admitted to any share in governmental power), both should be prepared to make

the sacrifices required; the one to surrender the vice and ignorance and dishonesties of their careers, the other to surrender the courtesies and suavities and securities of their position. The question of the former we leave to politicians; it is with the latter alone that we are concerned. And it is precisely this sacrifice that women will not make: we have known many vehement upholders of "women's rights" who claim for their sex the title to be politicians, physicians, anything that they choose, but we never knew one of them who would endure the suggestion of waiving in consequence the feminine demand for deference, homage, and all the graceful amenities that men have paid to women through the generous concession of the stronger to the feebler being.

Yet what can be more absurd or more unjust than that women should bully their way into their national parliaments, share in the public administrations, fight in the rough-and-tumble of public contests, and take the place of men in every profession and pursuit, yet all the while claim the *pas* by virtue of their sex, and exact that abdication in their favor which has been conceded to them out of reverence for the very inequality they so scornfully repudiate.

It is there, in Ouida's opinion, "that the whole radical weakness of the present hue and cry raised by women lies; *i. e.*, the demand for everything with the resolve to concede nothing." The authoress goes on to say:

And it is a little ludicrous to observe that in America, where the clamor for female rights is raised most loudly, there also are courtesy and obedience and subserviency to women, as women, exacted in the most ridiculously exaggerated manner. For a woman to state that she has the right to knock you out of your seat in Congress or Parliament, and occupy your place herself, yet that she has also the right to expect you to give up your seat in a railway carriage and stand for her accommodation throughout a journey of hours, is a form of oppression as absurd as it is illogical. The strength that can achieve the political conquest and the weakness that can exact the social courtesy cannot possibly be leashed together. A woman must choose between the two. . . .

Ouida avows quite frankly that she does not apprehend "that women have so very much of which to complain, or that their position is in any sense so intolerable as they regard it." She has "no sort of prejudice" on this subject; and she "knows well that there are women who make splendid financiers, scholars, authors, and even mathematicians." But it is because she attaches so much vital and widespread import to the mental improvement of womankind that she "infinitely regrets to see so good and unassailable a cause mixed up with cries so vague and often so preposterous as those we hear so often anent 'female rights.'"

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

"MEN are much alike in all parts of the world, and, in the mass, they do not believe in granting equality of rights to women. The conditions in the United States are intolerable; and it is a disgrace to our Federal Constitution that it gives one class of citizens the power to keep another class forever disfranchised, and this, too, by a bare majority vote. This most vital question, which should be decided by a superior, elected representative body, is left to the irresponsible masses, to a conglomerate of every nationality, every color, every degree of vice,—intemperance, immorality, ignorance, greed, dishonesty,—to such an electorate as exists nowhere else on the face of the earth." These words occur in an article by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper on the woman-suffrage question, in the April *North American Review*.

People ask, says Mrs. Harper, why the women of the United States do not make more progress in getting the suffrage. The principal reason is to be found in our form of government, in our Federal Constitution, which vests the right to extend the suffrage wholly in the States.

In every other country the women have only to obtain the assent of the national parliamentary body and they are enfranchised. In the United States two-thirds of both houses of Congress must be secured, and then they can do nothing but submit a resolution to amend the National Constitution. When this has been done, the women have over thirty more campaigns ahead of them, as it must be ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures. The only other method by which women can obtain the power to vote is to carry their case directly to the State Legislatures and secure the necessary majority of both Houses,—usually two-thirds,—for a resolution to submit to the electors an amendment to the State constitution. In many States this resolution has to pass two Legislatures, and as most of them meet biennially, it requires four years simply to get the question submitted. If it is passed by the first and rejected by the second, the entire contest must be made over again.

In former times "the inferior position of women in education, business, organization, and public work in every respect" militated against the success of the woman-suffrage movement. Now, although most of these handicaps have been removed, certain antagonizing forces have succeeded them which are still more difficult to overcome. For example:

The results of the Fifteenth Amendment have

not been satisfactory, and there is a determination on the part of many not to add the colored woman's vote to the colored man's.

The laws permit the male immigrant to become a voter almost at once; many thoughtful people feel that it would increase the calamity to extend this privilege to the foreign-born women.

All who deal in intoxicating liquors,—manufacturers, saloon-keepers, and all retailers,—are uncompromising foes of woman suffrage.

The "party machine" also is bitterly hostile to the enfranchisement of women.

It appears, however, that there is a still more powerful opponent; and we think Mrs. Harper's observations hereon will cause considerable surprise. She says:

In recent years the women have met an opponent that has caused them more alarm than all the others combined,—the large "trusts" or corporations. Their first open appearance was in the New Hampshire campaign of 1903, when a rich and powerful railroad made a determined effort to prevent the convention which was framing a new State constitution from incorporating a clause providing for woman suffrage. . . . The clause finally was adopted, and then the railroad took care that it was rejected by the voters.

On inquiring the cause of the opposition, the women "were coolly informed that this would increase the number of voters who must be bought at every election and throw into confusion the present well-systematized calculations."

Lists were shown to them of the purchasable voters in every precinct throughout the State, and they were calmly told that the corporations did not propose to have the voting lists doubled; that, besides the additional expense, it would take some time to learn how many of the new votes were for sale and the price; also that there was no telling what women would do if they got into the Legislature.

In spite of all the opposition against it, Mrs. Harper claims that there is an "immense growth of favorable sentiment for woman suffrage." Only two States,—New York and Massachusetts,—have anti-suffrage societies. The National Woman-Suffrage Association "has spacious headquarters, publishes a monthly paper, has a press bureau, and an income (in 1906) of \$18,000." Last year in Chicago a suffrage clause in the proposed new charter was only defeated by the casting vote of the chairman of the commission; in the Illinois Senate a change of three votes would have given the required majority; in California two votes only were lacking to secure a majority; in Indiana also two



votes were needed; in Vermont a bill for municipal suffrage, which can be conferred simply by legislative action, was carried in the House by 130 to 25, but was defeated in the Senate by five votes.

It is often said "The women do not want the franchise." Mrs. Harper claims that this is no longer a well-founded statement. To-day there are "thousands where a few years ago there were tens" who desired it. The

250,000 members of the W. C. T. U. "are almost a unit in demanding the vote." The petition to have woman suffrage included in the new charter for Chicago was seventy-five yards long. It would be "absurd to expect that the majority of the 16,000,000 women in the United States realize the value of the suffrage sufficiently to want it, but the leaders among them do want it and are working for it."

## THE "BLACK HAND" PROBLEM IN AMERICA.

A MOST timely article, and one which the municipal authorities of New York will do well to consider very seriously, on the problem of the Black Hand, is contributed by *McClure's* for the present month by Mr. Arthur Woods, Deputy Police Commissioner in New York City. This official establishes two incontestable facts: (1) that under the existing law it is almost impossible to prevent the admission of Black Handers to and their exclusion from this country; and (2) that only by the institution of a secret police system can anything be done to deal effectively with the Black Hand situation in America.

### WHO THE BLACK HANDERS ARE, AND WHY THEY COME TO AMERICA.

More than one and three-quarter millions of emigrants from Italy have landed in New York within the past ten years. "As a whole," says the Deputy Commissioner,

these people are respectable, industrious, and self-supporting. Mixed with them, however, there has flowed into this country a thin stream of immigrants, also of the Italian race, but of a very different character. These are men who have left criminal records behind them in Italy; these are the Black Handers. In New York it has been found in almost every case that a man arrested for a Black Hand crime has been convicted of crime in Italy. They settle down in communities of wage-earning Italians wherever they can find them, and then proceed to prey upon them. . . . The vast majority of the Italian immigrants here are in need of defense against the criminals. The Black Handers are parasites, fattening off the main body of their fellow-countrymen. They are Italian criminals who prefer to make their living by extortion rather than by the sweat of their faces.

For the Black Hander, America is a veritable paradise. In his own country the criminal, after he has served his term of imprisonment, is subjected to special surveillance for from one to five years (ten years in the case

of a commuted life sentence), during which time the *vigilato*, as he is called, is continuously under the eyes of the police. How hard the way of the transgressor in Italy really is may be gathered from the Deputy Commissioner's description: .

A person coming out of prison is directed to go to his native town, to find work within ten days, and to report to the police. He is not allowed to carry arms of any kind, not even a razor or a walking-stick. . . . He is not allowed to enter any places where people are gathered together, such as saloons, churches, restaurants, hotels. This means in effect that he must stay at home when he is not at work. . . . He must be in at night at a specified hour, usually sunset, and must not leave home in the morning until sunrise. . . . He reports to the police at least once a week. . . . At any time when it seems wise, such as on election night, during a military review, or on any public occasion, the police can corral all these *vigilatos* and stow them away in jail for forty-eight hours, to keep them out of temptation's way. . . . If he violates any of the surveillance requirements he may be arrested and imprisoned.

Then, again, in Italy the criminal is under a national police system, which covers the whole of the country. In America, "if a man gains a bad reputation in one city, he can be fairly certain of leaving it behind him and starting all over again if he goes to another city. We have no national police force.

### DIFFICULTY OF DEPORTING BLACK HANDERS.

Difficult as it is to prevent Italian criminals from entering the United States, it is almost more difficult to deport them when they are discovered here, writes the Deputy Commissioner. Section 20 of our immigration law, which went into effect July 1, 1907, reads: "That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of law . . . shall, upon the warrant of the Sec-



retary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported to the country whence he came at any time within three years after the date of his entry into the United States."

Under this section, if an ex-convict can manage to exist in this country for three years, no matter what his crime may have been,—he may even have been in Sing Sing,—when "he has been physically under the Stars and Stripes for thirty-six months, he can snap his fingers at our deportation laws." The Deputy Commissioner cites several such cases. One is that of an Italian who is at the present moment serving in Sing Sing a sentence of two and a half years. When this man comes out of jail he will have been in this country more than three years, and may defy deportation. Yet he has a record of twenty-seven convictions in Italy. Another case was that of "a violent member of the Mafia." When finally located in the United States he had been in America just eleven days more than the three years; and it was officially decided that the law forbade his deportation.

#### THE NEED OF A SECRET SERVICE SYSTEM.

General Bingham, the New York Commissioner of Police, has often asserted the inability of the force at his command to deal with the Black Hand problem; and the

Deputy Commissioner is equally insistent on the necessity of a secret service. With an Italian population of nearly three-quarters of a million there are in the entire police force of New York City, numbering 10,000 men, "only fifty or so who speak Italian. Even of these some are unfamiliar with the dialects of Southern Italy." There are so few of them, and they work so constantly in the Italian colonies, "that their faces are as well known as old friends!" As Deputy Commissioner Woods remarks:

Although they number but a handful, their task is to ferret out all the crime in an Italian population as large as that of Rome. If they could be supplemented by a dozen or twenty men, working always under cover, never appearing in court or at headquarters, there would be fewer mysterious stories in the newspapers, and the jails would be more full of swarthy, low-browed criminals.

Obviously, however, the pressing need is regulation of the admission of immigrants from districts which furnish such a large proportion of the "undesirable citizens"; and it was in investigating this matter that the late Lieutenant Petrosino lost his life. It would seem to be an open question whether, if some check cannot be placed upon the emigration of Black Handers, immigrants from Italy and Sicily should not be excluded altogether from the United States.

### OUR NEGLECTED PEAT RESOURCES.

THE depletion of our fuel resources is now recognized as a contingency which requires immediate attention. In the *Engineering Magazine* for April Dr. Charles A. Davis, peat expert of the United States Geological Survey, presents some facts and some figures on this question which are well worth the thoughtful consideration of all who have the interest of the country at heart. The possibility of using peat for fuel and as raw material has, he says, been long determined in Europe, where "approximately 10,000,000 tons of peat fuel, prepared for market by various processes, are consumed each year." As a source of producer-gas, also, the utilization of peat has made considerable progress. Dr. Davis writes:

At a time when in America the use of coal at the mines for producing electric energy in quantities to be transmitted to distant centers of consumption is still a dream, to be realized in the future, entirely trustworthy reports come

from Sweden, Germany, and other countries of northern Europe that peat is being used successfully, in plants built at the bog, as a source of producer-gas for use in internal-combustion engines to generate electricity for lighting, traction, and manufacturing purposes in towns miles away. Moreover, some of the plants which are so operated are built in units of 150 horse-power and develop less than 500 horse-power for the entire plant, thus refuting the idea that such installations must be only for large units and great total current production.

Peat is also used abroad "with success in metallurgical operations, as in foundries and steel works, and in brick and glass making, as well as in various ceramic kilns."

Dr. Davis thus describes some of the methods by which peat is made into fuel in European countries:

As cut peat it has extensive use in stoves for cooking and heating, in the form of air-dried blocks or sods, cut from the bog by hand labor with special forms of spades. A more compact and efficient fuel is made by more or less thor-

oughly macerating the freshly dug wet peat and pressing it into molds, after which it is allowed to drain and dry by spreading the blocks on the ground exposed to sun and wind. A somewhat more modern method of preparation is to grind it in a specially designed mill similar to the pattern commonly used in grinding clay for brick making. The peat is ground wet as it comes from the bog, and is delivered from the mill in the form of wet bricks, which on exposure to the air and the heat of the sun for a comparatively short time become dry, firm, tough, and, compared with untreated peat, non-absorbent. This is "machine peat" of the European markets.

Of the more fibrous kinds of peat large quantities are used in Europe for bedding for live stock, and as powder for absorbent and sanitary purposes. Thousands of tons are imported from Europe; and one Indiana factory "sells its entire output of several hundred tons at about \$12 per ton. Of this kind of peat 2,578,000,000 tons are available in America, representing, at \$10 a ton, a prospective value of \$25,780,000,000.

Another and an extensive use for peat in the United States is that of fertilizer filler. It appears that

the peat is dried and pulverized and in this form is especially adapted to the purpose, since it absorbs water and ammonia greedily, is antiseptic and an effective deodorizer, and prevents chemical decomposition better than any other substances ever used in a similar way. Assuming that one-half of the entire estimated amount of peat is suitable for the product, its value would be at least \$38,666,000,000.

Fortunately our peat deposits,—at least those of commercial importance,—lie along the northern boundary and in the coastal plain of the Atlantic region. Dr. Davis thinks it extremely probable that there are "workable peat beds in the swamps of the Gulf States and in the parts of the flood plain of the Mississippi and its tributaries lying at a distance from the streams. He has compiled from official sources the following estimates:

Total swamp area of the United States, square miles.....	139,855
Assumed to have peat beds of good quality, square miles.....	11,188
Average depth of peat over this area, nine feet, giving 200 tons of dry fuel per acre for each foot in depth, or a total of, tons.....	12,888,500,000

If coked and the by-products of distillation were saved, the products and values resulting would be:

Product in tons.	Value.
Peat coke.....3,608,800,000	Charcoal price, \$26,005,300,000 Coke price, 9,743,700,000
Illuminating oils.... 257,800,000	4,474,200,000
Lubricating oils..... 90,200,000	3,479,900,000
Paraffin wax..... 38,700,000	66,345,100,000
Phenol..... 167,500,000	824,900,000
Asphalt..... 25,800,000	7,844,000,000
Wood alcohol..... 43,800,000	.....
Acetic acid..... 56,700,000	2,777,400,000
Ammonium sulphate. 39,900,000	6,501,300,000
Combustible gases... 738,400,000	.....

If converted into machine peat bricks, at \$3 per ton, the value of the latter would be \$38,665,700,000, or about the same as the value of half of it used as fertilizer filler.

## FRANCE AND THE SPREAD OF AUTOMOBILISM.

"AUTOMOBILISM" is a word that has not yet appeared in our dictionaries; but it is commonly used by the French journals, and will doubtless be soon adopted by our lexicographers. Referring to the rapid popularization of automobilism as a mode of locomotion, and France's contribution thereto, M. Edouard Payen, writing in the *Economiste Française* of March 13, says:

Paris saw the first essays, and has been, so to speak, the cradle of this new means of transportation. It is about fifteen years since the first automobiles were seen in the streets of the Capital. They were uncomfortable vehicles, mostly with seating accommodation for the conductor only. Soon one will regard these ancient types with as much curiosity as the venerable steam-carriage of Cugnot, now in the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*. The introduction of various improvements quickly led the public to utilize this means of locomotion, which

now added comfort to its first quality,—rapidity; and whereas ten or eleven years ago an automobile was regarded as a curiosity in Paris, the use of such vehicles has become so widely extended that to-day their passage through the streets excites no more remark than the common horse-drawn fiacre. . . . The number of automobiles daily traversing the Avenue des Champs Elysées is enormous. On February 2, 1908, between three and seven P.M., no fewer than 2,953 were counted, and on the eighth of the same month 3,430 was the total noted.

From Paris the infatuation for automobilism soon spread to the provinces; but, on comparing the number of tax-paying machines for the whole of France and for the Capital, the proportion for Paris is found to be always large. M. Payen gives some interesting figures showing the remarkable growth of this means of travel within the past ten years:

Year.	Number of automobiles.	
	All France.	Paris.
1899.....	1,672	288
1902.....	9,217	1,673
1907.....	31,286	6,101

The home demand for automobiles was sufficiently large to give a great impetus to the industry; but beyond this the excellence of the French machines soon attracted other countries as purchasers, and the exportation of automobiles became an important item in French commerce. The figures submitted by the *Economiste* writer are as follows: Value of exports for 1905, 100,521,000 francs; for 1906, 137,854,000 francs; for 1907, 144,352,000 francs. Great Britain, which is described as "a superb client for the French automobile industry," purchased from France machines to the value of 60,410,000 francs. Purchases by other countries were as follows:

	Frances.
Belgium .....	15,579,000
Germany .....	13,602,000
United States .....	10,872,000
Argentina .....	5,601,000
Brazil .....	4,467,000
Algeria .....	4,077,000
Italy .....	3,968,000
Switzerland .....	3,802,000
Spain .....	3,771,000
Egypt .....	3,330,000
Mexico .....	2,956,000

According to M. Payen, 947 automobiles were imported into the United States in the year 1908 from France, representing a value of 8,884,000 francs. In the same year England sold ninety-one machines and Germany but thirty-two to American purchasers.

M. Payen gives some other interesting figures showing the spread of automobilism throughout the world. In 1902, which was the first year in which the American customs authorities published any accounts of importations of automobiles, 205 machines were received from Europe. In 1907 the number had increased to 1,017. M. Payen remarks with reference to this fact: "This nation [the United States] is given over to automobilism; and if it purchases some machines from foreigners, it also builds large numbers at home. It is estimated that in the year ending December 31, 1907, it con-

structed and sold in that vast country no fewer than 52,302 automobiles *de luxe*." In Germany on January 1, 1908, there were 16,449 automobiles and 19,573 motorcycles. In Russia each year sees an appreciable progress. From thirty-five machines imported in 1902, the number increased to 257 in the first six months of 1907. In Rio de Janeiro in 1908 there were 415 automobiles; and as soon as better roads are provided in the environs of that city there will be a great increase in the number of machines. The Argentine Republic possessed, in 1907, 969 automobiles belonging to private individuals, besides 277 for hire; and even in the little republic of Uruguay, where three years ago there was not a single machine, there are now nearly 150. In Nova Scotia, where the roads are in a lamentable condition, 97 automobiles were recorded in the bureau of the secretary of the province at the commencement of this present year. In Norway these vehicles are becoming more and more popular. In Canada, on the other hand, in certain provinces where the roads are quite good, automobiles are comparatively rare. Even the Far East is falling in line; Bangkok in Siam has more than 300 machines.

It appears that in certain cases, in the desire to secure new markets, machines have been shipped to districts where roads were either lacking or in too rudimentary a condition for automobiling; and, says M. Payen, "photographs have been received exhibiting the poor automobiles in the act of being extricated from the mire by the assistance of oxen, the most ancient of all the draught animals." He adds:

The first condition requisite for the development of automobilism is good roads; the second, the presence in the population of persons of sufficient means to purchase, and especially to maintain in good order, these vehicles; the third, that the local regulations for automobiling shall not be too Draconian. As regards the last mentioned proviso, in Denmark, for instance, the maximum speed allowed is about 18½ miles an hour; and, moreover, the absolute prohibition against using automobiles after sundown is not likely to increase the number of purchasers.



## FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

### NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH.

(Last year this space was devoted to a presentation and discussion inspired by the remarkable financial events of 1907. The increase of public interest in this underlying field of economics can be traced, not only through the attention given by the general press, but also through the recent founding of special schools of finance, administration, and commerce in leading universities, such as Harvard, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, New York, and Pennsylvania. Owing to the many-sided nature of the subject, comment in these columns upon the month's activities, the broad principles that underlie them, and their personal application, can better be given in the form of briefer notes.)

#### INVESTMENT BALANCE.

**"PANICS** are always the result of improper personal investment,—of putting all the eggs in one basket, and then fearing some one will kick the basket over."

Sereno S. Pratt, secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, pointed out this public influence of the private investor in a lecture before the New York Y. M. C. A., delivered on the 7th of last month.

Three days later came an illustration from real life. A New York State trust company and two banks suspended. Their total deposits were about \$3,600,000. As much as \$700,000, it was reported, had been loaned on the notes of a single publishing company,—which could not pay.

Nearly one-fifth the eggs in one basket!

A big trust company in New York is now sound and prospering under sober, scientific management. Yet less than a year and a half ago it helped to precipitate a national panic,—not only because its own officers had been putting too much of its deposits into a single group of interests, but also because too many fellow institutions and fellow citizens had been doing likewise.

In contrast is the list Mr. Pratt read of the \$17,436,885 stocks and bonds owned by a certain corporation. Not that it was especially conservative; the company's president displayed "a manifest speculative tendency."

Only 16.8 per cent. of the money was in bonds, and of the stocks less than half were strictly investment issues. The "guaranteed" issues were but 14.7 per cent. of the total stock holdings, the first class preferred stocks 17.1, and the high class bank stocks 5.1 per cent. This left 53.8 per cent. put into more or less uncertain "common" shares.

So the story might have been different

were it not for the extreme "distribution" observed. Ninety-one different securities were held. The average holding was \$191,000. Fifty-four were less than the average. And the largest single stock holding was 10,000 shares of Southern Pacific,—only 7 per cent. of the total. Thus the stocks showed a big net profit,—\$1,728,532.

Any curious reader can peruse more lists like the above by obtaining at the library the reports of the life insurance companies made to his State commissioner. One of the "Big Three" life companies has, among its railroad securities alone, the bonds and stocks of seventy-two different railroads.

Science cannot prevent death, nor the modern agriculture, drought. Peril is inherent in all human enterprise. "No insurance company would insure all the houses in one city. That would be gambling."

Bank stock ranks high as a class. Yet Mr. Pratt recalled a Western town, centered industrially upon the fortunes of one mine, in which the deposits of a perfectly sound bank had fallen off so swiftly, owing to the mine's closing down, as to cut its profits to a fraction. The prosperity of another town, this time in New England, similarly hinged upon the activity of one big mill, and the stock of its bank also had proved an exceedingly uncertain dependence for income.

#### THE FEATS OF COMPOUND INTEREST.

**L**AST month a middle-aged German came into the office of this magazine with some investment questions. He was plainly dressed. Modestly and quietly he explained that he was a clerk in a savings bank and had put by a little something every year. He was going South to live. He wanted to take his money out of the bank and buy bonds.

Now the salaries of savings bank clerks in

New York State are proverbially low. It was entirely unexpected when the investor showed the amount he had saved as \$21,000.

Compound interest is a magician. There had been needed, to produce that \$21,000, only an average of \$393 put by each year for thirty years, and allowed to "cumulate" at the average rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The Labor Bureau of Massachusetts recently made an investigation into income, expenditure, and savings. Thirty out of every hundred people who were questioned confessed that they did not save. Here are the averages for the other 70 per cent.:

	Average income.	Aver. ex- penditure.	Average saving.
Bankers and brokers.....	\$7,726	\$5,338	\$2,388
Lawyers .....	4,169	2,685	1,474
Wholesale dealers.....	4,158	2,888	1,270
Physicians .....	3,907	3,190	717
Teachers .....	3,520	2,850	670
Manufacturers .....	3,516	1,974	1,532
Railroad officials.....	3,441	2,813	628
Commission merchants.....	3,394	2,527	867
Supts. of manuf. cos.....	3,262	2,533	729
Clergymen .....	3,150	2,581	569
Professors and tutors.....	2,878	2,335	543
Steamboat officials.....	2,529	1,926	603
Retail dealers.....	2,349	1,968	481
Express officials.....	1,906	1,647	259
Farmers .....	1,426	1,172	254

Take the teachers, for instance. Many of them must have been at work for as much as twenty-five years. Many of these must have been in communities where it is possible to get at least 5 per cent. on sound mortgages, local mill stock, and bank stock. Now their average saving of \$670 a year, invested at 5 per cent. and the interest reinvested at the same amount every year for twenty-five years, would amount to \$33,575.71.

How many Massachusetts teachers have \$33,000?

Even the farmer's \$254 a year would grow to \$12,728.70 within twenty-five years. And the clergyman's \$369 would make the snug fortune of \$18,491.69.

#### WHEAT AND OTHER CROPS.

NOW begins the annual anxiety as to crops, shared by investors and part-takers in affairs of every kind. More money in the farmer's purse means more travel for the railroads, more merchandise shipped back to the farmer, larger deposits in the bank,—prosperity.

Wheat, indeed, was a national topic last month. By the 17th the "crusade," conducted by newspapers of large circulation against the speculators for higher wheat prices, had become bitter and sweeping. Bakers were reducing the size of loaves. A bill was introduced in the House by Repre-

sentative Scott, of Kansas, to prohibit dealing in "futures" in grain, cotton, and other farm products.

Prices cannot escape values permanently. No "corner" yet devised has kept a commodity, for long, much above the price at which the world markets will take it. In so far as Mr. Patten and his associates saw conditions first, they are entitled to some profit. Those conditions can be summed up by the word "uncertain."

The Government crop report on winter wheat, issued the second week in April, was better than expected, though, of course, behind last year's.

The condition of wheat for April 1 is reported at 82.2. This is far below 91.3 for a year ago, but less than half as far below the ten-year average,—86.6. This is calculated on December 1 of each year. The 1908 figure for December 1 was only 85.03.

The drop of 6 per cent. between the April and December figures for 1908 is the sort of thing that occurs most years. The new system of figuring by which this year's April figures were reached attempts to anticipate this difference by averaging the reductions over a period of years. Thus the comparison is not as unfavorable as it seems at first.

More than 436,000,000 bushels are indicated by the old basis, and more than 373,500,000 by the new. The former would be not two million bushels less than the 1908 crop, and smaller than three only out of the last ten.

Rye is reported at 87.2. This compares with 89.1 last April and 87.6 last December. The yield this year may be more than thirty millions of bushels.

Both corn and oats show prospects for greatly increased acreage.

#### BUSINESS.

CAREFUL students of business see more encouragement than otherwise in the prevailing quiet mixed with confidence. Things cannot be worse than the worst.

Transportation seems ahead of manufacturing and trade. The *Railroad Age Gazette* feels reassured by the recent improvement in the earnings which in December, 1907, were "chopped off as by an ax." Wages and supplies could not be quickly reduced; so forces, maintenance, and operations had to be.

If prices and wages generally are to be lowered and demand consequently increased,



it will certainly mean more business for the railroads. Whether in the case of industries other than railroads, the contraction is more ahead than behind, is the question now.

That "genuine tariff reduction would start two wheels going for every one it would stop," is the broad view taken by Byron W. Holt, one of the editors of *Moody's Magazine*. If "genuine," tariff reduction would mean wage and price reduction also.

It is hard to persuade workmen that it is really best for the country for them to accept less wages, particularly since the price of commodities in general has advanced more than 50 per cent. in the last ten years.

It is entirely possible, however, that the reductions of the tariff bill will represent such delicate compromises that few business men will find their arrangements immediately and violently disturbed.

#### CAUTIOUS IMPROVEMENT.

IN spite of the caution apparent in most directions, last week showed real improvement in typical affairs.

Business failures have been growing less. *Dun's* classification for the month of March, published on the 9th of last month, embraces, as usual, thirty-one causes of failures. And twenty-three of these involve less liabilities than in 1908; while in 1908 there were only three classes that reported less than in 1907. About the same results appear if one takes the first quarter of the year for a comparison.

Post-office receipts are swelling. At New York City they were 16.9 better for March than a year ago, and 12½ per cent. better than in 1907.

Then there was actually 88 per cent. more building in the first quarter of 1909 than there was in 1908, and 15 per cent. more than in 1907. "It is indisputable," says the *New York Times* of April 9, "that people do not sink good, free money in bricks and mortar unless the spirit of hope is strong."

Immigrants to the number of 31,781 arrived in New York during the week ending April 3. A year ago the movement was practically as great the other way. If there were no jobs for these thousands, the stream would soon dry up.

A picturesque item comes from the gem trade. During March, 1909, \$3,353,407.97 worth of precious stones and pearls passed through the Appraisers' Stores in New York, —nearly nine times the importations of March, 1908. Jewels usually hint at surplus

money. The demand for them is one of the latest to come with prosperity.

The final test, of course, is bank clearings. The total of check-exchanges for 1909 has been less so far than for 1907, but more than for 1908; even though there was much less in the checks of enormous amounts that are handed around as a result of activity on the Stock Exchange. Transactions there for March were less than for five years past.

At the same time, bond dealings were much heavier than last year, —\$84,000,000 for the month as against only \$63,000,000.

Less money in trade and speculation, —more in investment securities, —thus is illustrated the country's attitude of waiting.

#### OUR MONEY SYSTEM.

A "LEADING ARTICLE" in the April issue reported the success of the Mexican "natural" currency, which contracts and expands in relation to business. Later there was excellently demonstrated the absurdity of our own reverse system.

The Comptroller of the Currency's report showed that during March our circulation increased by \$10,553,505. Yet money was going begging in New York at less than 2 per cent. Gold is being rushed to England to get as much as 2½ per cent. In many principal sections of the country, bankers are searching for anybody honest and sound enough to lend money to at almost any rate.

A broader view is even more discouraging. While we have \$6,000,000 less circulation than last year, total, we have lost \$33,000,000 in the real basis of that money, —gold. The difference has been made up by silver dollars and bank notes. Of the increase during March, for instance, fully \$6,000,000 consisted of national bank notes.

Here is a great check to enterprise. Suppose crops turn out plentiful and trade and transportation profitable. More money will be called for, and the rate of discount will be raised to uncomfortable heights, as in the past, to attract the gold back again. Money will be needed and bank notes will be scarce. Another panic, crisis, and depression will be in order.

Meanwhile, the country is flooded with notes that it does not need.

How stable are the interest rates in civilized foreign countries was recently pointed out by Charles A. Conant. The factor is the central bank of issue, which is the rule abroad. The highest discount rate in his-

tory for the German Reichsbank is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The highest recently for the Bank of France is 5 per cent. The highest for a generation in the Bank of England is 7 per cent.

Now compare American interest rates for the fall of 1907 with the present.

"Do not blame the banks,—blame the system,"—said Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, to the *Journal of Commerce* last month.

His own institution, the largest in the country, is powerful enough to take a scientific and broad view of banking. Consequently, its circulation last month was lower than in several years. Most banks, however, are not in a position to forego profits. Therefore, when the Treasury called for the surrender of \$10,000,000 deposits, and the banks found on their hands an equal amount of bonds which had been put up as security for those deposits, they naturally used the bonds as a basis for more circulation. They did not want to sell them, because they had been largely bought at higher prices.

The Currency Committee, of which Senator Aldrich is chairman, will not be able to resume its work until the tariff is out of the way. It has a mission vital to the prosperity of the country.

#### PROSPEROUS TROLLEYS.

THE nickels that trolley car conductors collected last year add up pleasingly and instructively.

Street and electric railways actually made more money in 1908 than they did in 1907. They took in  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 1 per cent. more,—not much, but still more,—and there was 2.65 per cent. additional net income for their bond and stock holders. Compare what happened to the steam roads,—a loss of 12 per cent. in gross and 7 per cent. in net.

These figures gather interest for more than holders of street railway bonds and stocks, as soon as one begins to separate the items. It seems that not all the roads increased their earnings by any means. Several were hit as badly as the steam roads. And they were mostly small lines in small localities where "the activities of the entire population are bound up in some one branch or division of trade."

Here is more evidence for the principle of investment distribution. The quotation is from the *Financial Chronicle* of April 10, which gathered the figures for 203 roads.

In most of the larger cities, where population is dense and where there is much accumulated wealth and where trade activity is not exclusively dependent upon a single industry or a single group of industries, electric railway earnings have held up remarkably well, and in some instances actually record expansion over the previous year.

A small trolley line may offer bonds as safe as a large one, but rarely so unless its patrons are commercially diverse.

The advantage of the electric over the steam road is that most of its earnings, in many cases all, are from passengers. This is always the most stable kind of transportation. Yet the unique New Haven gets less than half its revenue from passengers; while even so prosperous a road as the Union Pacific gets less than 1-5. It is the passenger earnings that hold steadiest in good times and bad.

Its figures, the *Chronicle* explains, cannot include all the undertakings of this sort. Some, like the Cleveland Electric and the United Rys. of Baltimore, do not furnish data. Others, like the United of San Francisco and Cincinnati Traction, gave figures only for gross. Here are the figures:

	1907.	1908.
Gross .....	\$278,387,557	\$280,262,681
Net .....	114,406,399	117,441,782

Not only trolley lines, but telephone, electric lighting, gas, and all the other public utilities have "arrived" as investment offering enterprises since last year.

The steadiness of the earnings behind their securities has left no doubt that the best of them are now to be considered with the farm mortgage, the steam railroad bond, the steady dividend-paying stock, and the other accepted American investments.

#### RAILWAY DEPRESSION.

WHAT depression did to the railways can be read from the report published on the 13th of last month by the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics in Chicago. The calculation is made for the year ending November 30, 1908. This included the worst months of the depression. The loss for the period was \$330,000,000,—more than twice as much as the loss for the year ending June 30 last, which was used as a basis by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Passengers, as suggested in the preceding article, held up remarkably well. The average distance traveled was 33.57 miles instead of 51.72 the year preceding. But there were only about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less passengers car-

ried. The actual figures are 854,255,537 against 873,905,133 the year before. The revenue from passengers, however, suffered more in proportion, owing to the two-cent and other passenger rate laws.

Some good was blown by this ill wind to those passengers, employees, and trespassers who might have been killed with greater railroad activity. The number of fatalities fell from 11,656 to 10,264.

#### ASSESSMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE best thing that can be said about the assessments on stockholders following the 1907 crisis is that there have been so few of them. Among the railroads, the only one of much concern to the public that has called on its stockholders for cash so far is the Chicago Great Western.

Only four more railroads of wide importance are in the hands of receivers. The Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal is expected to scale down its second mortgage bonds, and possibly the first. New Englanders own a great many of these securities.

There may be no assessments on the Western Maryland and the Wheeling & Lake Erie stocks; or even on those of the Seaboard Air Line. It has recently been announced that the company was earning more than its fixed charges.

A curious fact emerges from a study of the big assessments in the gloomy years between '93 and '98, when seven leading American railroads asked their stockholders to pay up or get out,—the Atchison, B. & O., Reading, Erie, Northern Pacific, Southern, Union Pacific. The amounts varied from \$20 a share on Reading common to \$10 a share on Southern common. Four of the roads called on the holders of the preferreds also.

Yet all the stocks of the above roads were quoted in the open market, within six months after reorganization, at a price *nearly equal to the assessment and the previous market quotation put together*. In the case of the B. & O., it amounted to much more. The figures have been brought to light by Stuart Daggett, in his careful work on "Railroad Reorganization."

If the reader happens to be one of those who paid the assessments on any of these stocks, and held on, his profits are extraordinary. Atchison, now above par, was only 5¼ one month after reorganization. Northern Pacific, now 140, was 1½; Union Pacific, now nearly 190, was only 10¼.

The present crop of financial writers declare that Great Western has no such possibilities as Reading or Union Pacific. The road will have to earn \$10,000,000 barely to pay the 5 per cent. dividend on the *new* preferred stock. The holder of the present common stock has to pay \$1500 on every hundred shares, and only gets fifteen shares of preferred. Since the most the road ever did earn was a little over \$9,000,000, and since the present rate is even less, it would seem, indeed, as if the holders of Great Western common would have a "long pull" before the forty shares of *new* common (which they will receive if they pay up) will be a dividend producer.

Moreover, the Great Western's chief claim to fame has always been its "nuisance value," its power for disturbing the rates of more powerful neighbors. It is more completely shut in than ever, now that the Canadian Pacific system has captured the Wisconsin Central.

Yet a good many American railroads have surprised their critics in the past.

#### INVESTMENT FROM ABROAD.

"WHEN I am buying gilt-edge bonds for myself, I always pick out those that have a foreign market."

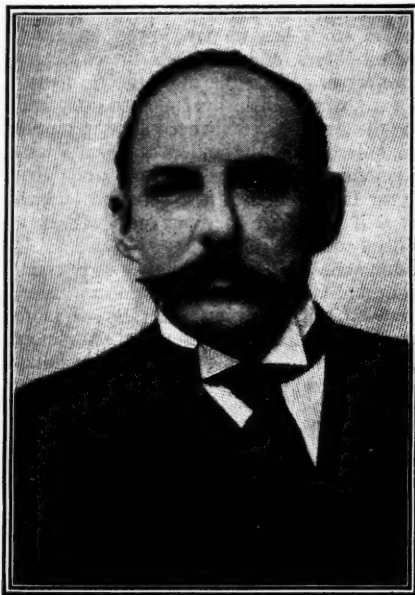
The clever bond-dealer who gave this hint last month has shown good judgment for many years in picking out railroad issues that yield more than 4 per cent.,—in some cases 6, and averaging perhaps 5.

But when he does tuck something away in the 4 per cent. "savings bank" kind of bond, he gets an issue that is salable not only in New York, but also in London, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin, and Paris. To that extent its emergency selling price is just so much less dependent upon the degree of prosperity and of bond buying within the United States.

The above comes to mind on reading a report by Franklin Escher in *Moody's Magazine* for April. The Government had asked him to ascertain, if possible, the amount of American securities held abroad. He therefore examined the coupon collections of several old established American banking houses with international connections.

"Year by year, the same clientele abroad sends over for collection more coupons. The deduction is obvious." More bonds are being held in foreign strong boxes than ever before.

## MARION CRAWFORD, THE NOVELIST.



F. MARION CRAWFORD.

(Born August 2, 1854; died April 9, 1909.)

AT once the most prolific and the most cosmopolitan of American novelists, Francis Marion Crawford, who died at Sorrento, Italy, on April 9, had won and kept his fame simply by his marvelous gifts as a story-teller. Excelling in descriptive power, Crawford despised the cult of realism in fiction. He told the story for the story's sake. His pictures of certain European cities were so minutely faithful to detail that they have served the traveler as guides; but their accuracy was as spontaneous as anything else that went into the Crawford books. Those street scenes formed the backgrounds of vivid mental photographs. They were essential to the narrative, not merely the stage accessories. The author's brain was peopled with more heroes and heroines than could be projected on his canvas, rapidly as he worked. Some of Crawford's contemporaries, it is well known, have toiled painfully to create characters to fit mechanically devised plots. In the case of Crawford's stories, on the other hand, plots and characters were inseparable, and the combination was rarely so improbable or fantastic as to appear artificial. In a very real sense, Crawford's stories were a part of himself.

What manner of man, then, was this American who knew his Rome as few Italians know it and his New York better than many New Yorkers? He was a citizen of the world with-

out losing his Americanism. As a boy he knew a half-dozen European languages; in early manhood he mastered Russian, Turkish, and finally Sanskrit and Hindustani. Born in Italy, he was educated partly in America and partly in England and Germany. His father, Thomas Crawford, was the sculptor of "Liberty" on the dome of the Capitol at Washington. His mother was a sister of Julia Ward Howe and a descendant of Gen. Francis Marion, of the Army of the Revolution. Although most of his life was passed in foreign lands, Francis Marion Crawford could not, if he would, have freed himself from the influence of American tradition.

Crawford made his way to India and for a time edited the *Indian Herald* at Alahabad. He soon tired of journalism, however, and returned to Italy. After recovering his health by outdoor life in the Abruzzi, he worked his way to America on a tramp steamer and continued his study of Sanskrit at Harvard University.

At twenty-eight Crawford was in New York, without definite occupation or aims, when his telling of a story that he had gathered on his travels in India made such an impression on his uncle, the famous "Sam" Ward, that he was urged by that excellent judge of human nature to write a novel. "Mr. Isaacs" was the result of a month's work. After its rejection by two of the New York magazines the manuscript was sent to the house of Macmillan in London and accepted. Before he had learned the fate of "Mr. Isaacs," Crawford had written another story, "Dr. Claudius," and this was speedily followed by a third, "A Roman Singer." All three were successful,—the first brilliantly so in England as well as America. Crawford's career was now marked out for him. Before he had passed his fortieth year eighteen of his novels had been published and, at the time of his death, after twenty-seven years of writing, there was a list of forty titles accredited to him in the publishers' catalogues. Of these works it is stated that 2,000,000 copies have been sold.

In addition to his novels Mr. Crawford wrote one play, "Francesca da Rimini," which was produced at Paris by Sarah Bernhardt in 1902; but he himself regarded historical writing as his most important calling. At the time of his death he was engaged upon a "History of Rome in the Middle Ages." His "Rulers of the South," published several years ago, is an admirable account of the development of southern Italy.

The distinctive quality in all of Mr. Crawford's work is the sympathetic treatment of the human materials. Few Americans have known intimately so many peoples. None has yet arisen who has been able to picture so effectively other civilizations than our own. Equally at home in Europe, the Orient, and the United States, Mr. Crawford wrote with as full a sympathy and as quick a comprehension of one nationality as of another. It was a marvelous gift, and we must only regret that its master did not live to employ it with even greater success in the service of formal history.

For the past twenty-five years Mr. Crawford

had lived most of the time at Sorrento, where he had a villa overlooking the Bay of Naples. A widow and four children survive him.

Mr. Crawford's chief works are: "Mr. Isaacs," 1882; "Dr. Claudius," 1883; "A Roman Singer," 1884; "To Leeward," 1884; "An American Politician," 1884; "Zoroaster," 1885; "A Tale of a Lonely Parish," 1886; "Marzio's Crucifix," 1887; "Paul Patoff," 1887; "Saracinesca," 1887; "With the Immortals," 1888; "Grifenstein," 1889; "Sant' Ilario," 1889; "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," 1890; "Khaled," 1891; "The Witch of Prague," 1891; "The Three Fates," 1892; "The Children of the King," 1892; "Don Orsino," 1892; "Marion Darche," 1893; "Pietro Ghisleri," 1893; "The

Novel—What It Is," 1893; "Katherine Lauderdale," 1894; "Love in Idleness," 1894; "The Ralstons," 1894; "Constantinople," 1895; "Casa Braccio," 1895; "Adam Johnstones' Son," 1895; "Taquisara," 1896; "A Rose of Yesterday," 1897; "Corleone," 1897; "Ave Roma Immortalis," 1898; "Via Crucis," 1899; "In the Palace of the King," 1900; "The Rulers of the South," 1900; "Maria, a Maid of Venice," 1901; "Cecilia, a Story of Modern Rome," 1902; "The Heart of Rome," 1903; "Whosoever Shall Offend," 1904; "Soprano, a Portrait," 1905; "Venetian Gleanings," 1905; "A Lady of Rome," 1906; "Arethusa," 1907; "The Little City of Hope," 1907, and "Francesca da Rimini" (play), 1902.

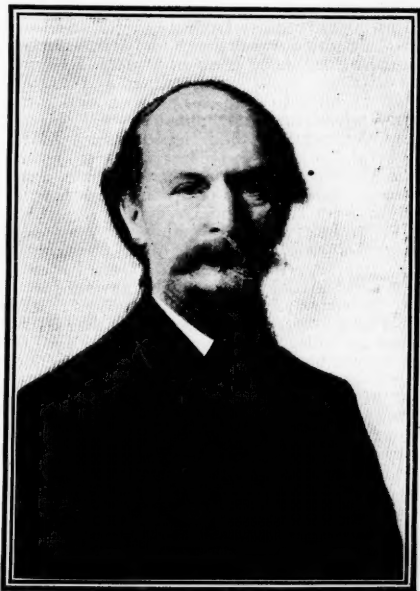
## SWINBURNE, THE LAST OF THE VICTORIAN POETS.

IN all English literature it would be difficult to find any poet who attained such eminence as Swinburne in the technical management of verse. The aged novelist, George Meredith, who was a lifelong friend of the late poet, in a tribute at the funeral characterized Swinburne as "the most spontaneous singer of all England's children."

With the death of Algernon Charles Swinburne there passes the last surviving member of the group of great Victorian poets. For more than a quarter of a century the poet had been living in retirement with his artist friend, Theodore Watts-Dunton, at Putney. Little known to the public and making but few contributions to published verse during the later years of his life, Swinburne nevertheless was not a recluse. He was interested in all kinds of sports, particularly swimming, in which he excelled. The entire life and social standing of the man were unhampered by the necessity to work or do anything for which he had no taste. Although born in London he could not be called a Londoner, since his father, Charles Henry Swinburne, an admiral in the British Navy, and his mother, a daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham, were both "North Countree" people. Young Swinburne's education began at Eton and was finished at Oxford, where, at Baliol, he became a prominent figure in the literary life of the community as a companion to William Morris, Edward Burne-Jones, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. A continental tour, partly in the company of Walter Savage Landor, finished his educational period and brought him back a classical scholar.

His first poetic productions, including two plays entitled "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamond," made no special impression. In 1864, however, upon the publication of his "Atalanta in Calydon," a tragedy, he became known at once as a poet of the first rank. The extraordinary command of language evinced in this production, the mastery of versification, and the beauty of its songs and choruses made Swinburne recognized as a really great master of English verse. Of this poem it was said by an English critic, summing up the general mature comment on all of Swinburne's work:

"He is a singer and has made poetry almost as sensuously emotional and imaginative as music. . . . His verse enters the soul, not by the avenue of the eye, but by the avenue of the ear; not like the colored song of Milton or Shakespeare, Keats, or Wordsworth, but like the symphonies and sonnets, the operas and oratorios of the great musical composers. Other poetry may be read by the eye; his must be read by the ear."



ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

(Born April 5, 1837; died April 10, 1909.)



The charm, perfect mechanism, and lyric sweetness of his verse may be seen to the full in the exquisite poem, "A Match," which has been called one of the dozen perfect poems in the language. Four stanzas are given below:

"If love were what the rose is,  
And I were like the leaf,  
Our lives would grow together  
In sad or singing weather,  
Blown fields or flowerful closes,  
Green pleasure or gray grief;  
If love were what the rose is,  
And I were like the leaf.

"If I were what the words are,  
And love were like the tune,  
With double sound and single  
Delight our lips would mingle,  
With kisses glad as birds are  
That get sweet rain at noon;  
If I were what the words are,  
And love were like the tune.

"If you were life, my darling,  
And I your love were death,  
We'd shine and snow together  
Ere March made sweet the weather  
With daffodil and starling  
And hours of fruitful breath;  
If you were life, my darling,  
And I your love were death.

"If you were thrall to sorrow,  
And I were page to joy,  
We'd play for lives and seasons  
With loving looks and treasons  
And tears of night and morrow  
And laughs of maid and boy;  
If you were thrall to sorrow,  
And I were page to joy.

The other notable poetic works of Swinburne which must not be forgotten in even the briefest sketch are: "Chastelard," a play; "Mary Stuart"; "Songs Before Sunrise"; "Erechthus," a drama on the classical model; "Marino Faliero," a dramatic poem of medieval Venice; "Tristram of Lyonesse," a long narrative poem; and "Laus Veneris."

Swinburne was buried in the little churchyard of Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, on April 15. Other poets may have accomplished greater things during his lifetime, and there may be some things to be censured in his methods and themes, but, says the literary critic of the New York *Evening Post*, "Algernon Charles Swinburne cannot be deprived of the honor of being the greatest master of musical words in the nineteenth century." Before his advent, said the American critic, Edmund Clarence Stedman, "no one realized the full scope of verse."

## BOOKS OF OUTDOOR LIFE.

FOUR books of mild adventure have recently come from the press. The joy of the out-of-doors breathes from the pages of all of them. Scientific results are only incidental; practical achievement is subordinate. The authors of these books have written first of all stories of adventure in sections of our own country where nature is untamed and, if uncouth, yet alluring and health-giving. Mr. Sternberg<sup>1</sup> is one of the oldest and best-known of the investigators of fossil life. He has contributed to science some of its finest specimens from Kansas, Texas, and Oregon. Mr. Mills<sup>2</sup> in his "business hours" conducts Long's Peak Inn, in Colorado, and in his "idle moments" takes "interstate tramps." He is United States forest agent in Colorado, and he knows his territory thoroughly. The "Fish Stories"<sup>3</sup> Mr. Holder and Professor Jordan give us they characterize as "alleged and experienced, with a little history natural and unnatural." They decline to give themselves the trouble of adducing proof of the truth of these, for, as Professor Jordan puts it in his preface, "a fish story needs no apology, and no affidavit or string of affidavits can add anything to its credibility." The various writers who contribute to the Harper book of "Adventures in Field and Forest"<sup>4</sup> have told some stirring tales of out-of-door adventures in facing wild beasts and of hunting in

the wilderness. Their field has been not only the United States, but South America, the West Indies, Africa, India, and other untamed sections of the earth's surface.

Dr. Frank H. Knowlton's<sup>5</sup> "Birds of the World" is the third issued of the American Nature Series which is being brought out by Holt. The entire series is, we are informed, divided into six categories, entitled, respectively: Natural history, classification of nature, functions of nature, working with nature, diversions from nature, and the philosophy of nature. The volume on birds, which is written in a plain, simple, popular style, contains sixteen colored plates and 236 illustrations. Dr. Knowlton, of the United States National Museum, is a member of many learned bodies throughout the world, including the American Ornithologists' Union. The present volume includes also a chapter on the anatomy of birds, by Frederic A. Lucas, curator-in-chief of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the whole is edited by Robert Ridgway, curator of birds in the United States National Museum. The method of treatment not only includes scientific accuracy and comprehensiveness, but supplies that information which the general reader is likely to require concerning the habits and distribution of, it may be said, every known member of the bird family.

<sup>1</sup> The Life of a Fossil Hunter. By Charles H. Sternberg. Holt. 288 pp., ill. \$1.60.

<sup>2</sup> Wild Life on the Rockies. By Enos A. Mills. Houghton Mifflin Company. 263 pp., ill. \$1.75.

<sup>3</sup> Fish Stories. By Frederick Holder and David Starr Jordan. Holt. 336 pp., ill. \$1.75.

<sup>4</sup> Adventures in Field and Forest. By Frank H. Spearman, Harold Martin, F. S. Palmer, William Drysdale, and others. Harpers. 212 pp., ill. 60 cents.

<sup>5</sup> Birds of the World. By Frank H. Knowlton, Ph.D. Holt. 873 pp., ill. \$7.

Both Mr. Roberts' and Mr. Thompson-Seton<sup>2</sup> have a remarkable faculty for writing fascinating animal biographies. The exactness of science and the sympathy and appeal of literary flavor characterize these little volumes, which ought to be of special interest to younger people. Mr. Roberts' volume is one story embodying various phases in the life of that wonderful little animal, the beaver. The adventures of "The Boy" and the beaver make very good reading. Mr. Thompson-Seton's story, which by the way is seductively illustrated from his own drawings, is the story of "Domino Reynard, of Goldur Town." The purpose is, he tells us, "to show the man-world how the fox-world lives," and above all "to advertise and emphasize the beautiful monogamy of the better-class fox."

A "complete handbook of practical and profitable poultry-keeping for the great army of beginners and small breeders," by R. B. Sando,<sup>3</sup> is illustrated from photographs, most of them taken by the author. The general theme is a discussion of the question, Is there profit in raising poultry?

A copiously illustrated monograph on "The Development of the Chick," by Frank R. Lillie,<sup>4</sup> is subtitled "An Introduction to Embryology." While exhaustive and painfully erudite in detail, the work is not technical in expression and is easily intelligible to the general reader as well as to the student of embryology.

Miss Kate V. Saint Maur,<sup>5</sup> the author of "A Self-Supporting Home," has written a sequel to that very sensible and practical treatise, entitled "The Earth's Bounty." In the present volume are embodied the results of a rather ex-

tensive and diversified farming experience. Readers who are at all interested in practical agriculture may profit from many of the suggestions contained in this volume, and we are sure that all who read "A Self-Supporting Home" will be interested in tracing the subsequent fortunes of the author.

The scientific aspects of Luther Burbank's<sup>6</sup> work in plant culture are attractively treated by President David Starr Jordan and Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg in an illustrated volume which comes to us from a San Francisco publishing house. Mr. Burbank's fame as a plant "wizard" has been so thoroughly exploited in the popular magazines and the newspapers that it is a real relief to find his work taken seriously and analyzed in a scientific spirit by men who thoroughly appreciate its possibilities.

A new edition of Professor Ganong's<sup>7</sup> "Laboratory Course in Plant Physiology" has been expanded into a handbook for the use of students and teachers in botanical work. It is the hope of the author that the book may be used as a guide to self-education by ambitious teachers or students. The book has been thoroughly tested in educational work and is certainly an important addition to the equipment of any college course in botany.

Superintendent Meier's<sup>8</sup> "Plant Study" is another valuable aid to the botanical student, especially in the elementary work.

Mr. Edward Step,<sup>9</sup> the author of a number of volumes on particular plants of England, has written "Wayside and Woodland Ferns: a Pocket Guide to the British Ferns, Horsetails, and Club-Mosses."

<sup>1</sup> The House in the Water. By Charles G. D. Roberts. L. C. Page & Co. 301 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> The Biography of a Silver Fox. By Ernest Thompson-Seton. Century. 209 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> American Poultry Culture. By R. B. Sando. New York: Outing Company. 265 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> The Development of the Chick. By Frank R. Lillie. Holt. 472 pp., ill. \$4.

<sup>5</sup> The Earth's Bounty. By Kate V. Saint Maur. Macmillan. 430 pp., ill. \$1.75.

<sup>6</sup> The Scientific Aspects of Luther Burbank's Work. By David Starr Jordan and Vernon Lyman Kellogg. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. 115 pp., ill. \$1.75.

<sup>7</sup> Plant Physiology. By William F. Ganong. Holt. 265 pp., ill. \$1.75.

<sup>8</sup> Plant Study and Plant Description. By W. H. D. Meier. Ginn & Co. 75 cents.

<sup>9</sup> Wayside and Woodland Ferns. By Edward Step. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 137 pp., ill. \$2.25.

## OTHER BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

The Great Lakes. By James Oliver Curwood. Putnam's. 227 pp., ill. \$3.50.

The Story of the Great Lakes. By Edward Channing and Marion F. Lansing. Macmillan. 398 pp., ill. \$1.50.

Of these two volumes one is largely historical, while the other is more largely concerned with the commerce and traffic of the Lakes at the present time. Many well-traveled Americans have never made the tour of our inland seas from Buffalo to Duluth or Chicago. To such we commend Mr. Curwood's entertaining description of the modern passenger traffic of the Lakes, and possibly they will be surprised by the statistics that he gives of the freight tonnage.

When Railroads Were New. By Charles Frederick Carter. Holt. 324 pp., ill. \$2.

This book is not a history of the development of railroad finance or railroad exploitation, but

the fascinating story of the struggles, the fantastic failures, and the final triumphs of the pioneer railroad builders. The author tells us that he attempts to follow the history of those railroads "which best typify the processes of evolution under characteristic circumstances up to the point where the story ceases to be romantic and begins to be commercial and commonplace." There is an introductory note by Logan G. McPherson, lecturer on transportation at Johns Hopkins University.

England and the English, from an American Point of View. By Price Collier. Scribners. 434 pp. \$1.50.

One of the most thought-provoking, stimulating, and keen analyses of the English character we have ever seen. Mr. Collier's style is very graphic and suggestive. His comparisons of English and American life and temperament cannot fail to be highly interesting and profit-

able to American readers. The sum and substance of it all, he tells us, is: "The world belongs to him who takes it, and the Englishman takes it with a confidence and nonchalance that one cannot help admiring. . . . He holds that his business in the world is not necessarily to succeed, but to continue to fail, if necessary, in good spirits." The chapter headings clearly indicate the scope and character of the book. They are: "First Impressions," "Who Are the English?" "The Land of Compromise," "English Home Life," "Are the English Dull?" "Sport," "Ireland," "An English Country Town," and "Society."

Greatness and Decline of Rome, Vol. V. By Guglielmo Ferrero. Putnams. 371 pp. \$2.50.

This fifth and last volume of Signor Ferrero's monumental work considers "The Republic of Augustus," bringing the history down to the year A. D. 14. In noticing the preceding volumes of this work as issued in the authorized English translation by Dr. Chaytor (I., "The Empire Builders"; II., "Julius Caesar"; III., "The Fall of An Aristocracy"; and IV., "Rome and Egypt") we have expressed the pleasure and appreciation we believe the historical student cannot fail to gain from Signor Ferrero's largeness of vision, sound scholarship, sense of proportion, and power to measure life that has been by his observation of life that is. The present volume, like all the others, gives us considerable vivid interpretation of documents and presents vignette pictures of Roman life and some of the greatest personalities of Roman history. This Italian scholar certainly knows how to make history interesting. Of particular interest and historical value, we think, is the chapter entitled "The Great Social Laws of the Year 18 B. C." The translation, as in the case of the other volumes, is by the Rev. H. C. Chaytor, head master of Plymouth College.

Une Campagne de Vingt-et-Un Ans (1887-1908). By Pierre de Coubertin. Paris: Librairie de l'Éducation Physique. 220 pp.

In this earnest, straightforward description of "A Campaign of Twenty-one Years," Baron Coubertin tells the story of what he calls the battle for physical education, not only in France, but in the rest of the world as well, a battle in which he has borne such a distinguished and efficient part. In the early chapters there is a consideration of the early days of physical training in England, with affectionate tribute paid to Master Thomas Arnold, of Rugby. Baron Coubertin, however, soon passes to the activities of the movement on his native soil, and in succeeding chapters carries the story through the Olympic contests up to the fourth Olympic Games held in London last year. The volume is copiously illustrated.

Discourses and Sermons. By Cardinal Gibbons. Baltimore: John Murphy Company. 531 pp. \$1.

This is a series of simple, sincere, and earnest sermons "for Sunday and the principal festivals of the year." The volume contains

matter on every subject upon which the Catholic pastor is expected to speak to his people.

Life's Day: Outposts and Danger Signals in Health. By William Seaman Bainbridge, M.D. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 308 pp. \$1.35.

In this forcibly but smoothly written little volume Dr. Bainbridge has given us a really helpful manual of health. The book is made up of a series of lectures delivered at Chautauqua by Dr. Bainbridge and is really the answers to questions which have been put to this physician in the course of a long and successful practice. Special attention is paid to the critical periods of life, from infancy to old age, while at the same time the author does not advocate any fads or "movements."

America at College, As Seen by a Scots Graduate. By Robert K. Risk. Glasgow: John Smith & Son. 214 pp. 90 cents.

These observations of various American colleges and universities, frankly set forth, are both entertaining and profitable. Mr. Risk seems to have been powerfully impressed by the material resources of some of our universities, but he does not permit himself to be blinded to certain deficiencies. This canny Scot glories in the traditions of Scotland's ancient seats of learning, and he evidently believes that America has some things yet to learn. Thus he is quite ready to admit that his country has nothing at all like Cornell,—"a useful form of words," he says, "which conveys hearty compliment, and yet leaves room for mental reservations!"

The Churches and the Wage Earners. By C. Bertrand Thompson. Scribners. 229 pp. \$1.

Mr. Thompson has addressed himself to the specific problem of the gulf existing to-day between the masses of the laboring people and the churches. After a survey of the extent of this alienation, its causes and results, this writer offers a definite program under the heading "What to Do." His conclusion is that the old methods and ideas of the churches have failed and must be changed to conform with the predominant social interests of the day. In short, the churches must be thoroughly socialized. If this means that many of the old dogmas must be sacrificed, then Mr. Thompson would say. Let them go, since the preservation of religion itself is at stake.

Accounts: Their Construction and Interpretation. By William Morse Cole. Houghton Mifflin Company. 345 pp. \$2.

In this volume, which is intended for business men and students of affairs generally, Mr. Cole (assistant professor of accounting in Harvard University) maintains that "the average business man does not know what things cost him." Therefore, he says, the need of a book of this sort, in which accounting is presented as a scientific analysis and a record of business transactions. The book is divided into two general parts,—first, the principles of bookkeeping; second, the principles of accounting. There are appendices and a copious index.

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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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With portraits and other illustrations.	

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able to American readers. The sum and substance of it all, he tells us, is: "The world belongs to him who takes it, and the Englishman takes it with a confidence and nonchalance that one cannot help admiring. . . . He holds that his business in the world is not necessarily to succeed, but to continue to fail, if necessary, in good spirits." The chapter headings clearly indicate the scope and character of the book. They are: "First Impressions," "Who Are the English?" "The Land of Compromise," "English Home Life," "Are the English Dull?" "Sport," "Ireland," "An English Country Town," and "Society."

Greatness and Decline of Rome, Vol. V. By Guglielmo Ferrero. Putnams. 371 pp. \$2.50.

This fifth and last volume of Signor Ferrero's monumental work considers "The Republic of Augustus," bringing the history down to the year A. D. 14. In noticing the preceding volumes of this work as issued in the authorized English translation by Dr. Chaytor (I., "The Empire Builders"; II., "Julius Caesar"; III., "The Fall of An Aristocracy"; and IV., "Rome and Egypt") we have expressed the pleasure and appreciation we believe the historical student cannot fail to gain from Signor Ferrero's largeness of vision, sound scholarship, sense of proportion, and power to measure life that has been by his observation of life that is. The present volume, like all the others, gives us considerable vivid interpretation of documents and presents vignette pictures of Roman life and some of the greatest personalities of Roman history. This Italian scholar certainly knows how to make history interesting. Of particular interest and historical value, we think, is the chapter entitled "The Great Social Laws of the Year 18 B. C." The translation, as in the case of the other volumes, is by the Rev. H. C. Chaytor, head master of Plymouth College.

Une Campagne de Vingt-et-Un Ans (1887-1908). By Pierre de Coubertin. Paris: Librairie de l'Éducation Physique. 220 pp.

In this earnest, straightforward description of "A Campaign of Twenty-one Years," Baron Coubertin tells the story of what he calls the battle for physical education, not only in France, but in the rest of the world as well, a battle in which he has borne such a distinguished and efficient part. In the early chapters there is a consideration of the early days of physical training in England, with affectionate tribute paid to Master Thomas Arnold, of Rugby. Baron Coubertin, however, soon passes to the activities of the movement on his native soil, and in succeeding chapters carries the story through the Olympic contests up to the fourth Olympic Games held in London last year. The volume is copiously illustrated.

Discourses and Sermons. By Cardinal Gibbons. Baltimore: John Murphy Company. 531 pp. \$1.

This is a series of simple, sincere, and earnest sermons "for Sunday and the principal festivals of the year." The volume contains

matter on every subject upon which the Catholic pastor is expected to speak to his people.

Life's Day: Outposts and Danger Signals in Health. By William Seaman Bainbridge, M.D. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 308 pp. \$1.35.

In this forcibly but smoothly written little volume Dr. Bainbridge has given us a really helpful manual of health. The book is made up of a series of lectures delivered at Chautauqua by Dr. Bainbridge and is really the answers to questions which have been put to this physician in the course of a long and successful practice. Special attention is paid to the critical periods of life, from infancy to old age, while at the same time the author does not advocate any fads or "movements."

America at College, As Seen by a Scots Graduate. By Robert K. Risk. Glasgow: John Smith & Son. 214 pp. 90 cents.

These observations of various American colleges and universities, frankly set forth, are both entertaining and profitable. Mr. Risk seems to have been powerfully impressed by the material resources of some of our universities, but he does not permit himself to be blinded to certain deficiencies. This canny Scot glories in the traditions of Scotland's ancient seats of learning, and he evidently believes that America has some things yet to learn. Thus he is quite ready to admit that his country has nothing at all like Cornell—"a useful form of words," he says, "which conveys hearty compliment, and yet leaves room for mental reservations!"

The Churches and the Wage Earners. By C. Bertrand Thompson. Scribners. 229 pp. \$1.

Mr. Thompson has addressed himself to the specific problem of the gulf existing to-day between the masses of the laboring people and the churches. After a survey of the extent of this alienation, its causes and results, this writer offers a definite program under the heading "What to Do." His conclusion is that the old methods and ideas of the churches have failed and must be changed to conform with the predominant social interests of the day. In short, the churches must be thoroughly socialized. If this means that many of the old dogmas must be sacrificed, then Mr. Thompson would say. Let them go, since the preservation of religion itself is at stake.

Accounts: Their Construction and Interpretation. By William Morse Cole. Houghton Mifflin Company. 345 pp. \$2.

In this volume, which is intended for business men and students of affairs generally, Mr. Cole (assistant professor of accounting in Harvard University) maintains that "the average business man does not know what things cost him." Therefore, he says, the need of a book of this sort, in which accounting is presented as a scientific analysis and a record of business transactions. The book is divided into two general parts,—first, the principles of bookkeeping; second, the principles of accounting. There are appendices and a copious index.



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